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COAL STRIKE NOW EXPECTED TO END BY NEXT SATURDAY

British Miners Are to Vote on Accepting Owners' Terms—Two-Thirds Majority Required to Continue the Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday)—The decision as to whether work in the coal mines will be resumed cannot be reached before the end of the eleventh week of the coal stoppage. By a card vote today the miners' delegates agreed that the terms of the owners and the government's subsidy offer should be submitted to the rank and file on Wednesday, the result of the ballot being returnable by Friday, June 17, or the day before the government offer of £10,000,000 lapses. Excepting for the representatives of Durham and Lancashire there was a majority in favor of issuing the ballot paper.

It is considered a foregone conclusion, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, that the men will return to work as a result of the ballot, for Herbert Smith, acting president of the Miners Federation, ruled emphatically this morning that an absolute two-thirds majority must prevail to continue the strike. The delegates accepted this decision.

It is understood that the following is the form of the ballot paper agreed upon by the miners executive this afternoon:

Miners Federation of Great Britain. Ballot:

1. Are you in favor of fighting on for the principles of a national wages board and a national pool with the loss of the government subsidy for wages if there is no settlement by June 15, 1921?
2. Are you in favor of accepting the government's and the owners' terms as set forth on back of the ballot paper?

Please place your cross in the space provided for the purpose.

A note accompanies the ballot paper giving the Miners Federation's interpretation of the owners' offer.

The Main Factor

In the discussions between the miners' executive and the owners, the plan to spread the average of costs over the first three months of the year instead of only for March, has been the main factor in bringing the miners and owners together at this week's conferences. The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters.

The March costs, it is acknowledged, were abnormally high, so much so that the difference in working costs will be as much as 6d. per ton less, when taken over a three months average. The owners' reason for not starting out with this figure was because it was felt that the present struggle was inevitable and the original wage offers were only intended as a basis for bargaining, and should in no case have been taken as final, but it is stated with regard to the owners' latest terms, now to be voted on by the miners, "Final figures and concessions have now been reached and we have made our final offer."

New Minimum Wage

Briefly the mine owners' proposals which were discussed today include a new standard minimum wage made up of the present base rates and the percentages paid on them in 1914 or their equivalents, and a percentage granted to piece workers in 1915 for a reduction of hours with the addition of 20 per cent based on the actual output in March, 1921. This 20 per cent on the standard wage would be guaranteed as a minimum for 12 months.

As an alternative, the owners proposed that the new standard wage should be settled by a national wages board or by arbitration. The owners' profits would be surrendered proportionately to the amount of assistance received by the districts to maintain wages at the reduced figure determined by the agreement between the Miners Federation and the government, this surrender to apply over a period of three months after the resumption of work. The owners also waive their claim to a share in the surplus profits in so far as such claim, if exercised, would have the effect of reducing the district wages in any month below the level of wages payable in the preceding month.

Wages Board to Be Set Up

Allowances will be granted to low paid workers at end of the temporary arrangement, if the current rates of wages do not provide a subsistence wage. The new district boards to be redistributed on economic, instead of, as under pre-war conditions, on a geographical basis. A national wages board is to be set up with an independent chairman to determine the proportion of the standard profit to standard wages; the standard rate of wages for each district; the item of cost to be included in the periodical audits; and the ratio of profits to wages under the permanent scheme.

The average earnings per shift at

the new standard wage allowing for the 20 per cent addition will range from 9s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire to 7s. 5d. in Somersetshire. For the temporary period it is proposed by the miners' executive that cuts shall not be more than 2s. per shift in any district until the end of July.

COMMUNITY CHEST FUNDS SENT IRISH

Money Not Designated for That Purpose Is Donated in Cleveland at Request of Local Committee for Relief Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, CLEVELAND, Ohio—That a sum of money amounting to \$50,000, from the last Cleveland community chest fund, not specifically designated for that purpose in the published budget, had been donated "to Ireland," at the request of a local Irish committee representing a New York Irish relief organization, at the solicitation of a local member of the Knights of Columbus, has been prevalent, but undefined, rumor among Protestant subscribers to the \$4,500,000 community chest fund here for some weeks past.

In order to ascertain the facts concerning this use of the community chest funds a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently called upon Raymond Clapp, acting executive secretary of the Cleveland community fund, and was at once informed of the correctness of the report.

"We have appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to the American Committee for Irish Relief, 1 West Thirty-Fourth Street, New York City, of which Judge Morgan O'Brien is chairman," Mr. Clapp declared. "This was done at the solicitation of a Cleveland branch of the same organization and the money is being sent as it comes in, through the New York committee, to Sir James Douglas, head of the Irish White Cross Society, in Ireland. This organization is a non-sectarian one, and Sir James Douglas is reputed to be a British military officer and the Irish White Cross is understood by us to have the sanction or indorsement of the British Government."

Under "Foreign Relief"

"Was this sum of money included in the budget presented to the subscribers of the fund last November?" Secretary Clapp was asked.

"Specifically, it was not, although you will find under the head of 'Foreign Relief' on the printed budget, the sum of \$450,000 marked 'Undesignated Foreign Relief. It is as part of that sum that the money is being sent to New York.'"

"Were there any other foreign people benefited by the community fund?"

"Yes, you will find a total foreign relief fund of \$1,350,000 in the published budget, sums from which are being distributed among such organizations as the Hoover Commission, \$300,000; Armenia and Syria of the Near East Relief Committee, \$150,000; Red Cross Foreign Children's Health Work, \$200,000; Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, \$250,000."

"Are you receiving any accounting of the money sent to the American Committee for Irish Relief in New York?"

"I understand that only a portion of the \$50,000 has as yet been forwarded to this committee, but that a complete accounting of the disposition would be rendered to us when the appropriation has been expended by the committee. The reason that this contribution was not designated in the printed budget was simply that we were not aware of the Irish need at the time the fund was raised."

"Has the American committee any political or sectarian interests to serve?"

"As I have already stated, we understand that this is a purely non-sectarian and humanitarian committee."

Surprise to Subscribers

It was one of the claims set forth in behalf of the Cleveland community chest last November that the donors were given every possible chance to know exactly where every dollar donated was sent. With the above exception this is true. It will doubtless be a surprise to many Cleveland subscribers to the 1920 "chest" to know that any part of this money was sent to Ireland for any purpose and of interest to know just what the facts concerning this gift of \$50,000 of Cleveland money are.

FEDERAL ATTORNEYS ACCUSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Federal attorneys were declared yesterday by Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation, to be intimidating farmers with threats of prosecution under anti-trust laws. The statement was made while he was urging the collective bargaining bill before a senate subcommittee.

MR. HOOVER INVITED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The United States Chamber of Commerce here has invited Herbert Hoover to visit Argentina at an early date. The chamber sent a cablegram to Secretary Hoover saying that in view of the critical conditions of American and Argentine commerce, they were thought worthy his study at first hand.

PACKER BILL IS OPPOSED IN SENATE

Not the Time, It Is Contended, for Government to Interfere with Private Business—Measure Declared to Be Socialistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the packer regulation bill which was under debate all day in the Senate yesterday, is being based mainly on the contention that this is not the time for the government to interfere with private business; that to do so would add to unemployment and further retard the recuperation so much sought after. Incidentally, it is asserted that business does not need regulation, and some senators went so far as to hold up the packers as the builders of an institution of which Americans should be proud.

Sensors were warned that the Senate bill was socialistic and tended in the direction of the nationalization of industries, the accomplishment of which would bring upon the United States the blight that has fallen upon Russia.

Confidence in Producers Urged

Speaking from the business standpoint, Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, declared that any governmental administration of the distribution and transportation of necessities makes them more expensive than does private distribution and transportation.

"If the government is going to take charge," he warned, "prices will be higher. Only one thing will help the producers," he continued, "getting back a feeling of confidence that they are to be trusted. All this kind of legislation is unnecessary and unwise."

Mr. Edge admitted that a few years ago business had gone too far. "Then the era of legislation started in and now it has gone so far that there is no confidence in anyone," he said. "Blaming this condition on legislation and on interference by the government, 'Trust the people again,' he pleaded, 'and see if they go too far in profiteering. Don't strangle enterprise. Give the people a chance to manage their own business.'"

Defense of the Packers

As was indicated on Thursday, Robert N. Stanford (R.), Senator from Oregon, entered upon a defense of the packers. Most of the speakers devoted themselves to the abstract fundamental of non-interference with business, but Mr. Stanford lauded the packers and their methods. As Mr. Edge spoke from the standpoint of the business man, Mr. Stanford was put forward as the representative of the producing industry. He has been engaged largely in the financing of the livestock industry, which, as George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, pointed out, has been shown at the hearings to be frequently linked up intimately with the packers.

The Senator from Oregon agreed with the Senator from New Jersey that the proposed legislation would add to the cost of various products. The packing business was a great American institution to which the people could point with pride, he insisted. To enact the proposed legislation would be to socialize the packing industry and would tend to the nationalization of all industries. "If we take this step, we will have to do as they have done in Russia," he asserted, adding that there was no necessity or demand for this kind of legislation. It would contribute to the number of unemployed, he declared, and the American people were looking to Congress at this time for constructive legislation.

Regulation Suggested

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, defended the right of Congress to enact such regulation, pointing out that it had been done and worked well in regard to banks, railroads and insurance.

"It has become the fashion to decry the regulation of business by the government," he said, "but it is too late to do so now. If one thing has been demonstrated, it is that certain kinds of business ought to have the government regulation."

In a prolonged speech analyzing and criticizing the Senate bill, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, demanded that there be hearings on it, whereupon W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, objecting to further delay, called attention to the hearings that had been held for months before Senate and House committees, at which every one who wanted to be heard had a full opportunity. There is nothing to be gained in favor of the bill by further delay, but that may be the way by which it will be prevented from becoming law.

Aside from the opposition on business grounds those who are seeking to defeat any legislation of this kind are insisting that it is arbitrary and un-American to give a person or a commission such powers over any branch of business as is proposed in both the Senate and House bills.

The policy of the opponents of the bill seemed to be to delay action in the first place by long debate and afterward by a demand for further hearings if necessary.

The Campaign in New Jersey against

prohibition has been renewed by the circulation of anti-dry pledge cards.

The Women's Pro-League Council

of New York City has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a national League of Nations conference in September in the hope that all pro-League organizations in the United States may be embraced in a League of Nations Union.

Passage of the Volstead bone-dry

enforcement bill was blocked in the House of Representatives yesterday by the refusal of the Rules Committee to shut off amendments. Proponents of the bill charged that a trust made up of bootleggers and representatives of large financial interests is making enforcement more and more difficult.

NEWS SUMMARY

Hopes are held out for a definite settlement of the British coal strike by the end of next week. The owners' terms and the government's subsidy are to be submitted to the ballot of the rank and file next Wednesday, and an absolute two-thirds majority is necessary before the strike can continue. Should the new wage standard prevail the average earnings per shift will range from 9s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire to 7s. 5d. in Somersetshire. The miners' executives propose that, during the temporary period, the cuts shall not be more than 2s. per shift in any district until the end of July.

As the imperial conference in London approaches the question of renewing the Anglo-Japanese alliance comes to the forefront. The Tokyo Government's idea of the alliance may be gathered from the statement of a high Japanese authority, who declares that the compact opens up free channels for a frank discussion of vital questions relating to the world's peace.

Some information about the situation in the Far East was given by Cecil Harmsworth in the House of Commons. He said a government had been established at Vladivostok, representing all parties excepting the Communists and the followers of General Semenov. In its affairs and in the internal affairs of Russia generally, he said, the British Government would not interfere.

Admiral Sims, in a speech before the American Luncheon Club in London, yesterday, touched upon his much-discussed remarks about a certain Sinn Féin element. "What I have said," he told the members, "was practically the same as I have said on a number of platforms in the United States. I intend to keep on doing the same thing. I have been advocating that we should keep together in decent companionship and brotherhood, because if we do so we shall need no treaty."

An amendment has been adopted to Article 21 of the League of Nations Covenant along the lines of a proposal put forward by Dr. Edward Benes, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, to the effect that small regional alliances, such as the little entente, should be regularized under the League. Czechoslovakia's projected trade agreement with Britain remains unsigned.

That France has no intention of transferring to Germany the mandate which she has received for Kamerun is the substance of a statement issued by the Minister of Colonies in Paris. The idea had gained currency in Germany where hopes were held for a recovery of the colony.

Developments in the controversy between Major-General Mencher and Brigadier-General Mitchell of the Army Air Service show that the demand for the removal of the latter resulted because of criticisms of the policies said to have been pursued by the former in appointing to responsible positions in the service those who have had little or no experience in aviation. The decision of Secretary Weeks, it is believed, will not be announced until after the completion of the bombing tests.

Rear Admiral Sims was assailed in both branches of Congress yesterday, one representative proposing the adoption of a resolution declaring him an undesirable alien and prohibiting his return, through any port of entry, to the United States.

Among the arrivals in New York from Europe yesterday was Gabriel Noradounghian, a statesman of high reputation, who comes as envoy of Armenia, to plead for aid from the United States Government in procuring the rights of the persecuted nation.

The Packer Regulation Bill was strongly opposed in the United States Senate yesterday, mainly on the ground that this is not the time for the government to interfere with private business. Senator Edge of New Jersey said government control of necessities was more expensive than private.

Washington advises on national and domestic monetary affairs are to the effect that the big banking concerns of the United States have given assurance that they will coordinate their financial arrangements with the policies of the Harding Administration.

The campaign in New Jersey against prohibition has been renewed by the circulation of anti-dry pledge cards.

The Women's Pro-League Council of New York City has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a national League of Nations conference in September in the hope that all pro-League organizations in the United States may be embraced in a League of Nations Union.

Passage of the Volstead bone-dry enforcement bill was blocked in the House of Representatives yesterday by the refusal of the Rules Committee to shut off amendments. Proponents of the bill charged that a trust made up of bootleggers and representatives of large financial interests is making enforcement more and more difficult.

ESSENTIAL FACTOR FOR WORLD PEACE

Admiral Sims Declares Peace Depends Upon the English-Speaking People—Reception from Americans in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday)—"The peace of the world is going to depend upon all the English-speaking people of the world," was how Admiral Sims defined the world position today as a guest of the American Luncheon Club which was attended by distinguished Americans resident here. William Cross, managing director of the Vacuum Oil Company, who hails from Cincinnati, acted as chairman and introduced the gallant admiral. Referring to the criticism in America of Admiral Sims' recent speech, he said: "Well gentlemen, he has done it again, but he says he will stand by what he said. I think I am voicing your wishes when I say that this company will stand with him and so will every full-blooded, true and honest-thinking American."

Admiral Sims, who was given a rousing reception, said in reply: "I have attempted on all occasions to say what I have wanted to say. I believe I have always told the truth as I understand it." Referring to his recent speech Admiral Sims said: "What I said then was practically the same as I have said on a number of platforms in the United States. 'Perhaps I may have used more energetic adjectives which certain people did not like, but they could be amicably explained away. I intend to keep on doing the same thing. I have been advocating that we should keep together in decent companionship and brotherhood, because if we do so, we shall need no treaty.'"

Continuing, the Admiral said: "I have been accused of being pro-British and so I am. At one time I went to France to see if I could learn the language. I was able to acquire a sort of plaster of Paris. When I came back I suffered the same kind of criticism for being pro-French."

"I like the British people for many reasons," concluded Admiral Sims, "one of them being that they always play the game."

Rear Admiral Assailed

Massachusetts Representative Wants Officer Barred from America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who has incurred the displeasure of some officials of the Administration through his remarks made in his address before the English-Speaking Union in London, will not be permitted to return to the shores of America if a resolution offered in the House yesterday by James A. Gallivan (D), Representative from Massachusetts, is adopted. The resolution states that Rear Admiral Sims, who was born under the British flag, "has shown himself really to be an undesirable alien" by his "many attacks upon the citizenship of America and the naval establishment of this country."

Another measure directed against Admiral Sims, introduced by John J. Kindred (D), Representative from New York, requests a thorough investigation by a committee of three members of the House, with directions to report "recommendations."

Mr. Gallivan's resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, One William Snowden Sims, a foreign-born citizen of the United States, but now connected, unhappily and unfortunately, with the naval establishment of this country, in a speech in London, England, recently made a most vicious and untrue attack upon 18,000,000 citizens of this great republic, in an apparent attempt to arouse the hatred of the English populace against America; and

"Whereas, On other occasions said Sims publicly stated that in case of a war between the United States and Great Britain one British ship could easily dispose of four or five American ships of corresponding types; and

"Whereas, Repeatedly said Sims has publicly deprecated his superior office in the naval establishment and the character and quality of the government of this republic; be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that said Sims, by his many attacks upon the citizenship of America and the naval establishment of this country, has shown himself really to be an undesirable alien; be it further

"Resolved, That the readmittance of said Sims to any port of entry to this country is absolutely forbidden. This resolution shall take effect upon its passage."

Harvey Speech Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pat Harrison (D), Senator from Mississippi, who introduced a resolution in the Senate on Thursday asking that the alleged remarks of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, in London, be investigated, yesterday criticized the American naval officer severely, but added that serious as his offense was, if he has been quoted correctly, the

remarks of George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, at the Pilgrims Day dinner, were even more offensive and should have been taken notice of officially.

The "Gold Dust Twins," as he called the two Americans whose recent speeches in the British capital have been the subject of such widespread comment, should be recalled, and Rear Admiral Sims should be dropped from the navy, he declared.

Senator Harrison said that he had opposed the confirmation of Mr. Harvey in the first place, because he feared that he would bring "disgrace upon the government."

BRITISH STATEMENT ON SIBERIAN POLICY

Government Not to Interfere With Internal Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic—Soviet Charges Are Called Baseless

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday)—Dealing with the Far Eastern question in the House of Commons Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that Vladivostok and Nikolsk had been taken by the troops who formerly served under General Kappel and were now commanded by General Verzhbitsky. As a result of this movement the Chita Government had sent troops to form a front on the Ussuri Railway at Imampoo.

A government, he said, had been established at Vladivostok under Mr. Merkuloff, representing all parties except the Communists and the followers of General Semenov. This government had dissolved the National Assembly of the Maritime Province, and new elections were to take place at the end of this month.

It was not a fact that a royalist or counter-revolutionary government had been set up under Japanese protection, or that certain survivors of General Wrangel's army were being transported from Turkey to Vladivostok. In reply to a question whether the British Government was using its good offices to prevent further attacks on the Government of Russia, Mr. Harmsworth said the British Government did not propose to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of the Far Eastern Republic or with Russia.

George Tchitcherine, Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has addressed an identical note to the British, French, and Italian Foreign Offices declaring that the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government at Vladivostok was carried out under the protection of the Japanese against whom a number of other charges, such as a desire to conquer Siberia, are made.

Mr. Tchitcherine's note also states that the French are assisting the Japanese plans and that all the entente powers share the responsibility, even going so far as to allege "hostile activity" on the part of Great Britain, not in accordance with the Anglo-Russian Treaty.

Earl Curzon, acknowledging the note, characterizes the charges as entirely baseless and declines to enter into correspondence on the matter.

No French Reply to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Friday)—The French Government, like the British and Italian governments, received a note from George Tchitcherine accusing the Japanese of having aided the anti-Bolsheviks at Vladivostok to overthrow the local Soviet Government. After the British reply refusing to discuss such accusations, it is understood that the French Government will not make any response and that diplomatically the affair will not be pursued in Western Europe.

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INDEX FOR JUNE 11, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	Status of Jews in Eastern Europe.....	7
German Threats on London Exchange.....	1	Significant Event Recalled in Italy.....	7
Dominion Textile Company Report.....	1	Germany Favored in Upper Silesia.....	8
Problem of "Rock" Bottom Prices.....	1	Making the Future Safer for Youth.....	8
Spanish Financial Unrest Discussed.....	1	Inquiry Demanded by Lord Farmoor.....	11
Rubber Roadways Company Reports.....	1	Grain Market in Canada Studied.....	11
Editorials.....	Page 14	Illustrations—	
Shooting Niagara.....	1	The Quadrant, Regent Street, London.....	3
Mexico's Alternative.....	1	A Spring Morning Downtown.....	5
Rhodanian Government Question.....	1	A Landscape Drawing by Dürer.....	13
Prizes for Composition.....	1	Labor—	
Editorial Notes.....	1	Coal Strike Now Expected to End by	
General News—		Next Saturday.....	1
House Committee Blocks Vote on		Work Stopped on School Buildings.....	5
Enforcement Act.....	1	Music—	
Community Chest Funds Sent Irish.....	1	Luis Duncker Lavalle, Peruvian Com-	
British Statement on Siberian Policy.....	1	poser.....	12
Packer Bill Is Opposed in Senate.....	1	Chicago North Shore Festival.....	1
Essential Factor for World Peace.....	1	Guild of Singers and Players, London.....	3
News Summary.....	1	Goldman Ban Concert, New York.....	3
Armenian Envoy to Plead for Aid.....	1	English Notes.....	
League's Position Toward Alliance.....	2	At Random.....	3
East Purchase of Coal Advised.....	2	The Kafr of the Hindu Kush.....	3
Play Producers Fight Equity Plan.....	2	The Rebuilding of Regent Street.....	3
Medical Men Stand by Dry Law.....	4	The Beach.....	3
Steel Consumers Object to Burden.....	4	A Spring Morning Downtown.....	5
Bankers Concur in Harding Policies.....	5	Sporting.....	
Export Trade and Banking Practices.....	5	Gracioso Cup to Boston Golfers.....	10
Women's Council for Disarmament.....	5	New York Likely to Retain Trophy.....	10
Broader Highway Policy Advocated.....	5	Middlesex and Lancashire Win.....	10
Policies in Air Service Opposed.....	5	Cleveland Defeats New York by 8 to 6.....	10
Work of Transit Congress in Spain.....	5	Braves Win Over Pittsburgh, 4 to 1.....	10
Interest in Motor Ships Increases.....	7	Champions Cannot Meet Before Final.....	10
		The Home Forum.....	Page 14
		The Way of Jesus.....	
		The Happy-Go-Lucky Black Bear.....	

House Mr. Volstead admitted last night that many of the prohibition members also are lining up with those who wish to see prohibition enforcement consolidated in the Department of Justice. Simon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, one of the prohibition members of the Rules Committee, grasped the opportunity extended by Mr. Hill to express approval of the amendment.

"Let's pass this legislation without any more noise than is necessary," pleaded Mr. Volstead. "Nobody will know the difference, because it will be carrying out present policies and no agitation will be aroused. Unless you do so, beer will be flowing all over the country."

Activity of Brewers

Mr. Wheeler told the committee that more than 100 breweries had applied for permits to manufacture beer under the recent Palmer decision permitting beer to be prescribed freely by doctors. The reason the beer regulations have been held up, he said, was because officials have not yet agreed upon the amount of beer which may be prescribed. Unless the Volstead act is passed now, he expressed the belief that brewers would institute proceedings to force the granting of permits.

After indicating their opposition to a "razz" rule which would prevent amendments being offered on the floor of the House, the Rules Committee decided to postpone action on Mr. Volstead's request. Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the committee, informed Mr. Volstead that the committee would not object to the passage of an amendment annulling the Palmer ruling, but that other sections of his bill involved questions over which there is a strong difference of opinion on the part of the members of the House. These members, he believed, should have a chance to offer amendments which the proposed rule would deny.

Overtures Rejected

Proposals made to Mr. Volstead that he offer the section repealing the beer ruling as a separate measure were rejected. The prohibition leader declared flatly that his bill must go to the House as reported from the Judiciary Committee. "The committee will not listen to any such suggestions," he replied.

Unless Mr. Volstead can bring enough pressure to bear to force the Rules Committee to report out an ironclad rule shutting off all amendments it is very likely that the fight in the House to transfer law enforcement to the Attorney-General will succeed. Now that A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has come out in favor of the proposal, there has been a gradual drift toward it in certain prohibition circles. Mr. Volstead's bill meets this demand in half-way measure, but it is not altogether satisfactory to those who favor it.

Mr. Kramer's Successor

Maj. Roy Haynes of Ohio, Appointed Prohibition Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An announcement was made at the White House yesterday that Maj. Roy Haynes of Hillsboro, Ohio, had been appointed National Prohibition Commissioner to succeed John F. Kramer. The announcement followed a conference on Thursday between President Warren G. Harding and A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Major Haynes' name having been endorsed by the Anti-Saloon League.

One of the important factors in the selection of Major Haynes over a field of some 15 candidates for the position was the strong recommendation of Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, who took the seat in the Senate relinquished by Mr. Harding at the time of his inauguration.

Prohibition forces were jubilant over the appointment of Major Haynes, who has been closely identified with the work of the Anti-Saloon League in Ohio for many years. "The appointment of Major Haynes is very acceptable to the prohibition forces and the friends of law and order," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League. "He is honest, courageous, energetic and effective."

Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, also is heartily in favor of the new commissioner.

Major Haynes will take over the position of Prohibition Commissioner at a time when the enforcement law is under fire not only in Congress but throughout the country. His first task will be to reorganize the forces under his command, handicapped through the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds, although an appropriation of \$200,000 for salaries will be available in a short time.

Major Haynes has been editor of the Hillsboro Dispatch since 1905 and was one of the first Ohio editors to declare for Mr. Harding for President. This he did in January, 1917, more than three years before Mr. Harding was nominated. In 1913 Major Haynes was a candidate for Congress and since that time has been active in politics. As a member of the Methodist Church he has been prominent in denominational activities and was a member of the General Conference of that church at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1916. As county manager of the dry federation, he took an active part in prohibition battles in Ohio and was one of the leaders in the Anti-Saloon League.

Anti-Dry Pledge Cards

New Jersey Liquor Interests Renew Attack on Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Circulation of anti-dry pledge cards in this state by those who are fighting prohibition has been met by Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the

Anti-Saloon League, with the reminder that until the anti-dry act can secure a reversal of the United States Supreme Court's numerous rulings on the side of prohibition, their agitation to secure a wet Congress will be futile, for Congress would be powerless to give back wine and beer until the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, and the chances of this are regarded by Mr. Wilson as too small for his imagination to measure.

"I would remind them," said Mr. Wilson, pointing out that this agitation is not confined to New Jersey, "that they have to convert a superlatively dry Congress to one two-thirds wet, and then induce 36 states to renounce prohibition, with 41 states now enthusiastic for their bone dry laws. Let me recommend that these 'anti-dry' hire a lawyer. They say, 'The Eighteenth Amendment merely prohibits intoxicating liquors,' then they urge Congress to override the Constitution by authorizing the sale of wine and beer. Congress has no such power. It requires no legislation to prove these to be 'intoxicating liquors.' They were the only sources of intoxication for the first 5000 years of human history, for distilled liquors were unknown until the eleventh century of the Christian era."

"They would go farther, and urge Congress to permit each state to make its own definition. The Supreme Court has ruled, unanimously, in these words: 'The second section of the amendment, the one declaring, "The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.'"

"Congress has the right to define for the purpose of enforcement of prohibition, but no such authority to defeat or thwart prohibition. To quote the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, 'While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages within its power of enforcement, we think these limits are not transcended by the provisions of the Volstead act wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within its power.'"

"In the Supreme Court's decision in the Ruppert 2.75 per cent beer case, Justice Brandeis made it very clear that it was the right and duty of Congress to legislate to secure prohibition."

CLOTHING WORKERS PROMISE SURPRISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Returning from Washington yesterday, where he appeared before the Senate subcommittee considering the plan to investigate the clothing industry, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said he understood that the committee had not decided against an investigation.

"We think," he said, "that the committee saw into the purposes of those who have been agitating for an investigation. If an investigation is begun, it will not be what the agitators expect. Mr. Archibald Stevenson believes he will have a chance to advertise himself nationally, but we can guarantee it will be quite different from the Lusk tactics."

"Sensational charges will have to be backed by facts, if the United States Senate starts an investigation, and these Mr. Stevenson cannot furnish. We take the position that an investigation would be expensive and useless, especially since all differences between the union and the principal manufacturers of this market have been settled, and we are back at production. Mr. Stevenson represents himself and a small group of anti-union manufacturers doing less than 12 per cent of the clothing business in this market. They think a Senate investigation would harm the Amalgamated, but it will be an investigation of the entire industry, if it is held, and would offer no sensations in which Mr. Stevenson could figure nationally."

IMMIGRANT QUOTA TO BE READJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The announcement by E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, that immigrants eligible to admission to the United States, but who have arrived here in excess of the June quota fixed under the Dillingham Law, will be permitted to land and be charged to the July quota, is gratifying to Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration here, who has been wondering what was to become of the shiploads of immigrants now in the harbor who could not be received according to the strict provision of the percentage immigration restriction law.

Not only have the authorities at Ellis Island been insisting that some provision be made for those people, but steamship men say that the condition is entirely due to the short notice given them; that when they received notification of the passage of the law, the immigrants complained of as excessive were all on the ocean, on their way to the United States. When they started, the companies were without any information regarding the numbers of each nationality that would be admitted, nor did they know how many persons of any given nationality were sailing from any given port. They add that the deportation of surplus immigrants would cause great hardships, as many have sold their homes and severed all ties in the homeland in order to make a new start in America, and urge that all eligible be admitted under the year's provision.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE DEFENDED

Maintenance of Peace in the Far East Said to Depend Upon Frank Interchange of Views Which Treaty Makes Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—Among the many important questions which will be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference which opens in London toward the end of next week, there are few that will receive closer attention outside the British Empire than the future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Despite the fact that in some quarters a renewal of the alliance is vigorously denounced as being no longer necessary owing to waning of Russian expansion and Germany's defeat with the elimination of her influence in the Far East, a high Japanese authority declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that many weighty reasons still remain for a renewal of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

He considers that the maintenance of peace in the Far East in a great measure depends upon the continuation of frank interchange of ideas which has only been rendered possible by the terms of this alliance. He pointed out that in the past, while many misunderstandings have arisen, explanations have been sought and given by virtue of this treaty and the resultant understanding reached could not otherwise have been possible.

No Threat to America

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, he said, should be looked upon in much the same light as the proposed Anglo-French alliance would be considered. Neither of these alliances are in any way for offensive purposes but as arrangements which provide the opening up of free channels whereby a continuous opportunity may be given for the frank discussion of a settlement of vital questions relating to the world's peace.

Whilst admitting that an Anglo-French alliance would be immensely strengthened by the inclusion of the United States this Japanese authority stated that even though Great Britain and France were the only signatories to such an alliance, it could not be looked upon as a threat either to European countries or to the United States. In the same way, he said, an alliance between Britain and Japan could not be reasonably interpreted as a threat toward America.

In discussing the reported intention of the American Government to transfer its battleship fleet to the Pacific coast, while Great Britain patrolled the Atlantic, the Japanese authority declared that his government looked upon any such "arrangement" as "quite natural."

A Redistribution of Ships

The lack of accommodation on the Atlantic seaboard for America's growing fleet may be one reason for such an arrangement and no surprise would be felt if additional naval bases were built with view to accommodating its warships when stationed in Pacific waters. Care was also taken to make it clear that Japan looked upon such proposals, not as in any sense a concentration of strength but merely as a redistribution of American ships.

As to recent reports that Japan was arranging for the transfer of General Wrangel's army to Vladivostok and that she was also giving assistance to General Semenov, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that while General Semenov had been given Japanese protection so long as he remained at Port Arthur, Japanese authorities have washed their hands of all responsibility regarding his future actions since he decided to throw in his lot with the other members of the Democratic Party at Vladivostok.

As to General Wrangel it was pointed out that the French are more or less taking the responsibility for both General Wrangel and the remains of his army, and in any event Japan is fully determined not to become mixed up with Russian affairs except in so far as to protect herself against Soviet propaganda entering Japan and her dependencies.

All reports of armed assistance being given to the Democratic Party at Vladivostok by Japan, he categorically denied, on the ground that Japanese expenditure in eastern Siberia would not for one moment countenance such action even though it were favored by the Japanese Militarist Party.

FRANCE TO RETAIN KAMERUN MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Friday)—An important denial was given by the Minister of the Colonies, Albert Sarraut, today to a recent statement that France is prepared to transfer to Germany the mandates which she has received for Kamerun.

At one moment a distinct current of opinion was to be observed in certain quarters in favor of some kind of economic rapprochement with Germany, and, surprising as this policy may seem, it was openly discussed, notably by the influential publicist, Philip Millet, who, however, pronounced against it.

The possibility of ceding Kamerun to Germany was then mentioned. This strange suggestion has not caught up in Berlin. A French correspondent in Germany declares that he learns in official circles that a member of the council of the League of Nations holds out some hope to Germany of the recovery of her old German colony.

This rumor, having thus taken definite shape, is following a meeting of

the Cabinet, stated to be unfounded. At no moment has either the Minister of the Colonies or the Minister of Foreign Affairs been solicited on this subject and such a project has never been considered.

HARVARD CLUBS VOTE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Members of the Associated Harvard Clubs, at their annual meeting, voted unanimously to erect a Roosevelt memorial, at a cost of \$325,000. The resolution asks the President to appoint a committee to execute the plan of cooperation with the Harvard Corporation, which will select the site and the name. Choice of a name was left open in deference to the women of New York City who object to the proposed name of "Roosevelt House," which is being used by them as a memorial.

An additional committee, to be named by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will raise the necessary money by popular subscription. Dr. Lowell assured the Harvard men that the corporation would be pleased and honored to assist the clubs in building a memorial to the illustrious graduate of the class of '80. He said John S. Sargent had promised to execute two Roosevelt paintings for the university library stairway.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, was thanked for his work as chairman of the committee for a postal ballot for overseers.

These officers were elected: President, E. M. Grossman, St. Louis; treasurer, Edward H. Latchworth, Buffalo; secretary, C. A. Morrison, Milwaukee.

The convention accepted the invitation of the Harvard Club of Boston to hold the next meeting in Boston next spring.

President Lowell, in an address, said Harvard was making a gratifying growth as a national institution, and was pleased to report the gains from the west and south.

Sentiment among members is strong for the appointment of Roscoe Pound, dean of the Law School, as justice of the United States Supreme Court.

CHICAGO LABOR MEN INDICTED FOR GRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—True bills have been voted by the special grand jury which is investigating graft in the Chicago building industry naming Thomas Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and Simon O'Donnell, former head of the Trades Council. With the two officials are named Thomas Flynn, business agent of the Carpenters Union, and Arthur Wallace, business agent of the Painters Union. All are charged with demanding money to call off strikes on buildings in course of construction.

An itemized account of moneys paid by the Webster Hotel Company to union business agents during the construction of the hotel was delivered to the Dailey legislative investigating committee by an official of the hotel company. It amounted to \$12,000.

A local structural iron contractor pressed to Joseph E. Fleming, attorney for the committee, evidence that 15 Chicago contractors, in order to protect themselves from being held up by labor business agents, had collected a fund of \$15,000 to be used for settling strikes.

DECISION ON SWITCHING RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The petition that there should be but one uniform rate between all points within the San Francisco switching limits, and this without any regard to the length of the haul or character of the territory through which the traffic moves, has been denied by the State Railroad Commission. It holds inflexible the establishment of a blanket rate for such territory, and authorizes the Southern Pacific to readjust its charges for switching, basing the new rate on zones, which brings some relief to those at a distance from the center of the city.

SOUTH DAKOTA FARM LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That farmers of South Dakota are taking advantage of the loaning facilities of the federal land bank at Omaha, Nebraska, which serves this district, is shown by a report made by W. C. Baker, one of the directors of the land bank. He states that loans totaling \$1,500,000 have been applied for since May 1. Total loans approved to date by the Omaha Federal Land Bank aggregate \$50,803,024. South Dakota farmers have borrowed \$8,553,600 of this amount, according to the figures given by Director Baker.

ARIZONA ILLITERACY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to census figures just announced 33,131 persons 10 years of age or over in Arizona in 1920 were unable to write English or any other language. The percentage of illiteracy is 15.3 compared with 20.9 in 1910.

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ARMENIAN ENVOY TO PLEAD FOR AID

Gabriel Noradounghian Comes to Portray to Washington Administration Armenia's Need of Help in Getting Her Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To present to the Administration in Washington the situation with respect to Armenia, and to solicit the support of the United States Government in securing her rights, Gabriel Noradounghian, vice-president of the Armenian National Delegation, arrived here last evening aboard the Aquitania. He was met by a group of Armenians who had gone down the harbor on a city boat, and he will be in this city about a week before he goes to Washington.

Welcome to Envoy

Welcoming Mr. Noradounghian, the chairman of the reception committee, A. Karagheuehian, said in part: "The hearts of all Americans have been stirred by the tragedies in Armenia and by her exhibition of heroism. The people of America have given generously for relief. Both the Republican and Democratic parties in their national platforms introduced planks promising all proper aid. As a nation, America recognized the Armenian Republic. As a nation, America realizes that the Armenians were associates in the great war. America realizes that the Armenians alone, of all those allied in the war, have failed to obtain consideration. We believe that in coming to our shores you are coming among friends, and we believe that all the people of this country, without distinction of creed or party, desire to aid in seeing that justice is done to those of our race who suffered so much and who have fought so valiantly in behalf of the great motives which made America participate in the war."

Mr. Noradounghian's Reply

Mr. Noradounghian said in reply: "The Armenian official bodies in Turkey, Europe and elsewhere have considered it their duty to send a special mission to America with the main object of expressing the sentiment of profound gratitude of the Armenian people to the illustrious President of this great country and its noble and generous people who have made the Armenian people a subject of their special solicitude."

"I feel happy that this sacred duty devolved upon me, which I am pleased to fulfill, and by this occasion convey my heartfelt thanks to all the American workers who during the war and since the armistice have made all possible efforts to save the remnant of the Armenian people."

"Even at this minute, while our people in the homeland is unfortunately abandoned to its fate, it is the American relief workers who by suffering considerable hardships are trying to rescue hundreds of thousands of Armenian and other women and children in the Near East from actual starvation and sickness. As to the position of the Armenian problem, I expect to have an opportunity to place before this great country the essential points, in which the United States have shown their interest and about which they may desire to acquire fresh light. It is necessary to add that the noble services rendered by this great republic in recent times in particular will stand out in golden print in the future history of mankind."

Service in High Positions

Mr. Noradounghian has an international reputation as a statesman. He has served for many years as legal adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman Empire and has acted as counselor and arbiter of international litigation. He has held Cabinet offices in the Constitutional régime in Turkey as Minister of Public Works, and later as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he was a member of the Turkish Senate when the war broke out. He has also been very prominently identified with Armenian national affairs in Constantinople, acting as the president of the Armenian National Council for many years. Since the beginning of the war, he has been in Europe working in the interest of the emancipation of the Armenians.

STEPS OF APOSTLE PAUL TO BE RETRACED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Missionary journeys of Paul the Apostle will be retraced by a group of 25 edu-

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LEAGUE'S POSITION TOWARD ALLIANCES

Tzecho-Slovakian Proposal That League Should Be Amended to Regularize Certain Treaties Is Accepted by Subcommittee

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—Dr. Edward Benes, Foreign Minister of Tzecho-Slovakia, left London on Thursday for Paris where he is expected to remain about a week before proceeding to Prague. No definite mission takes Dr. Benes to Paris, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, but it is possible he may confer with French statesmen with the object of keeping himself informed on matters of interest to his country.

Meanwhile the projected trade agreement between Tzecho-Slovakia and Great Britain, which it was one of the objects of Dr. Benes to arrange while visiting London, remains unsigned. It is understood that the British Government has raised certain points in regard to the agreement that will involve delay and further negotiations. In the meantime there is under discussion, according to a Tzecho-Slovakian view because, owing to economic reasons, including the state of the exchange, the volume of goods that Tzecho-Slovakia can purchase from England is very small.

Alliances Still Needed

Although no conclusion was reached on the question of the trade agreement, Dr. Benes met with more success in regard to the Covenant of the League of Nations amendments which were being discussed at the sittings of the subcommittee of which Dr. Benes is vice-president.

He brought forward a proposal that the formation of small regional alliances, such as the little entente, should be regularized under the League on the ground that by such a step these understandings would be guaranteed as regards their pacific nature, and further that thereby the future exploitation of these alliances against the League itself would be prevented.

Dr. Benes holds that the League is not yet strong enough to do away with alliances altogether, and therefore it must make the best of existing conditions, and moreover should consider the particular needs of its members. Dr. Benes put this viewpoint to the subcommittee and was opposed by Wang Chung Hui, delegate for and Chief Justice of China, who objected that regional understandings, except the Monroe doctrine, were incompatible with the League.

Amendment Accepted

The committee held that the three existing articles in the Covenant were sufficient to cover the Chinese objection. Article 13 provides for the publication of treaties, Article 11 provides for action by the League in the event of a threat of war and Article 19 empowers the League to advise the discontinuance of treaties which might endanger the peace of the world.

Finally the commission decided to accept the following amendment to article 21: "Agreements between members of the League, tending to define or complete engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international cooperation, may not only be approved by the League but also be promoted and negotiated under its auspices, provided these agreements are not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant."

RAILROAD RATE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Before freight rates can and will fall operation costs must come down, according to Ivy L. Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in an address at a transportation meeting here. He also condemned government ownership of railroads as demoralizing the railroad personnel, which can prevent the success of a system of control whether governmental or private.

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Now, more than ever before, men are exercising care in the selection of their footwear. And many of those who are most particular choose the Coward Shoe.

This shoe is an efficient aid to active feet. The last is nature shaped; the toe roomy; the tread, pliant; and free play is permitted the foot muscles.

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III



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random?"

Dickery Dickery Dock

There is something peculiarly engaging about clocks. Of course, there are clocks and clocks, and for certain clocks it is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine anybody developing an affection. Yet, when a person likes clocks, almost any clock is better than no clock at all. Drawn curtains, flickering firelight and the ticking of a clock have served the turn of a great army of writers to convey the impression of complete silence and repose. For, really, the ticking of a clock, in such circumstances, is no more an interruption of silence than is the whispering of the wind in the tree-tops or the faraway hoot of an owl at night. When one can hear a clock ticking one may be sure that nothing much else is stirring.

Ticking and Tocking

Then, of course, clocks have almost as many ticks as there are clocks, and to the layman in such matters who does not understand anything about what goes on inside there must always, if he stops to think of it at all, be something strange about this. Some clocks seem to be getting over the ground much faster than other clocks. They tick at such a tremendous rate. There is no "tocking" about it at all. Others take their time. Calmly and deliberately they tick and they tock; they give their usual familiar warning at five minutes to the hour; they brace themselves with the usual whir before striking; and when they have done striking, as the sound of the last stroke hums away into silence, the tick and the tock emerge once more as if nothing at all had happened.

Dickery dickery dock!

The mouse ran up the clock.
The clock struck one.
The mouse ran down.
Dickery dickery dock!

Bean Stalks and Boots

There again we have another attraction. Who that, as a child, ever lived in the house with a grandfather's clock but, speculated with special interest, on this particular historical fragment. In the case of most other episodes we were dependent entirely upon our imagination, or, at best, upon some illustration or other. The bean stalks in the garden were obviously inadequate to convey an impression as to Jack and his bean stalk; whilst the very largest pair of boots we ever knew were, of course, nothing compared with the seven-league boots of a certain famous ogre. But when it came to the untoward adventure of the mouse in the clock, why, there was the thing itself to be investigated. Were we agitated by the question as to whether the mouse ran up the pendulum, or up the outside of the clock, or up the inside of it? Nothing was simpler than to seize the first opportunity of opening the door in front, and to look in at the two great weights suspended in mid-air and the long pendulum moving back and forth. Then, sometimes, surely, as a special reward for some act of virtue, some one in authority would be induced to open the door for us when the clock was about to strike, and never afterward did we have any difficulty in understanding why the mouse ran down again.

The Vanished Clock That Click'd

But then, grandfather clocks are only one amongst many kinds of clocks whose presence is wholly detectable. There is, for instance, the big four-square, oblong clock that finds an honored place on a shelf in the front room, or the kitchen of so many farmhouses and cottages in both Old England and New England. Brass works they have. Warranted they are "to go well if well cared for," and to run for 30 hours. They have fair and open countenances, these clocks. The lower portion of the glass is adorned with a gayly painted scene, and every night, year in, year out, the closing act of the day is the winding of the clock. The whitewashed wall, the nicely mended floor, the chest contrived a double bed to pay. A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. In Good Company.

Today, of course, there are many of them, leaving their real cottages and real farmhouses and finding their way into "cottages" and country places furnished with antiques. No one surely can complain of the change. For the 30-hour clock of a hundred years or so ago, like all the work of the skilled craftsmen of those days, has a curious way of making itself, at once, at home in new surroundings, if only they are congenial. There is no newness to wear off. The 30-hour clock, like the grandfather clock, has no adjustments to make with the high-boy or the lowboy or the Dutch-legged table before it can settle down to work.

And the Clock in the Steeple

But there we are entering upon dangerous territory. An excursion among clocks may well carry one far enough without courting a discussion on any one of the many "fruitful topics" suggested by the words highboy

or lowboy, to say nothing of a Dutch-legged table. Moreover, there is yet another realm of clockland which has not so much as been touched upon. We mean, of course, the clock in the steeple. Here, again, the march of progress has wrought many changes. The illuminated dial, for instance, was not known in the days when Percy and Falstaff "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." But there is much to be said for it, and already, the clock lover is taking the illuminated clock unto himself—who that has walked down the embankment in London, night after night, has not learned to love the big face of Big Ben, like a full moon in the sky? And yet the clock on the steeple should, obviously, have a black face or, maybe, a face of weathered blue, whilst his numbers and his hands should be of tarnished gold.

THE KAFIR OF THE HINDU KUSH

By Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K. C. M. G., K. C. I. E.

India possesses no indigenous history. From the dim indications which may be traced in the ancient hymns of 2000 years B. C., or from the rather more intelligible references of the great Hindu epic, the "Mahabharata," 1000 years later, scholars have elaborated a scheme of shadowy historical sequences which would be even more vague and shadowy than it is but for the light thrown into the darkness by the scattered coins of departed dynasties and the inscriptions engraved on slabs and pillars of the Royal Buddhist Asoka. Thus, early Indian history is but patchwork at best, and it still lies with the geographer and antiquarian to fill in blank spaces and to evolve a fairly sound and reasonable story of the centuries preceding the coming of the European.

Across the vague shadows of a misty past, however, there strikes one clear ray of positive history about three centuries B. C., which is of incalculable value as a basis for the coordination of subsequent happenings. This is the Greek expedition of Alexander the Great, of which the records have been kept quite as truthfully as have those of any modern expedition by modern journalists. The Indian frontier surveyor, accustomed to a fairly close scrutiny of his surroundings, may wander for miles into the recesses of the frontier, anywhere between the Persian Gulf and the foot of the Himalaya range, and he will never get far from the influence of Greek tradition, or, fail, here and there, to observe evidences of the passing of Greek conquest.

It is with an almost unknown and remote evidence of this strange irruption from the West that this article has to deal. It is first necessary to get rid of the modern notions of intercommunication between East and West and remember that not only in the days of Alexander, but for centuries before, the highways of Asia were much better known, much more frequently trodden and probably better protected than they are now. Universal Asiatic Empire, with no intervening seas such as was known to Assyrians, Medes and Persians, was a great incentive to wide expansion, and a great inducement to colonization, and the pre-Hellenic Greek doubtless took full advantage of his opportunities.

It is in the extreme northwest, immediately beyond Peshawar, where, within the outermost foothills of the great Hindu Kush divide lie the valleys of Swat or the small principality of Dir, that from Peshawar itself may be seen on a clear evening the triple peaks of a mountain called the Koh-i-Mor. Although it almost overshadows the well-trodden road which leads from Peshawar to Great Britain's frontier post at Chitral it is unapproachable by Europeans. Not even the native explorers of the Indian survey have ever been able to examine closely the long sweeping southern spurs of that Hindu Kush foothill.

It is on these spurs that there is (or was) a large scattered village called Nusar, and it is about Nusar that the story revolves. The story is Arrian's, and it is true that he wrote a century after Alexander's expedition, but in the main his indications, geographically, have been found to be accurate. He says that after severe fighting, which was continuous from Kabul to the Indus, Alexander turned again and entered that country between the Kabul and the Indus where "Nysa is said to be situated."

"The city," says Arrian, "was built by Dionysos, or Bacchus, when he conquered the Indians, but who this Bacchus was . . . is hard to determine." However, as soon as Alexander appeared there a deputation of Nysaeans waited upon him and presented him with a petition. "The Nysaeans entreat thee, O King, for the reverence thou bearest to Dionysos, their god, to leave the city untouched . . . for Bacchus . . . built this city" for his disabled soldiers. "He called the city Nysa (Nusus) after the name of his nurse . . . the mountain also which is so near as he would have denominated Meros (or the Thigh) alluding to his birth from the thigh of Jupiter, and as an undoubted token that this place was founded by Bacchus the ivy which flourished nowhere else in all India is to be found here."

Alexander granted the petition and made sacrifice to Bacchus, whilst his Macedonian troops indulged in a Bacchic fete, dancing and singing and wreathing garlands of ivy around their spears—and fraternizing with the Nysaeans. Now all this took place at the foot of the Koh-i-Mor, within a day's run of Peshawar, hard by the road on which our troops fought their way to Chitral.

But who were the Nysaeans and what became of them? We can learn a good deal about the supposed origin of the Nysaeans from fragments of the "Indika" of Megasthenes (Alexander's

great ambassador) who tells us that Dionysos was a most beneficent conqueror.

There is no space for more references. They can be found in my book, "The Indian Borderland," published by Methuen. We can only list that these lively legends point to real history and a very early subjugation or colonization of this part of India by a western race before even the invasions of Assyrians, Medes or Persians, certainly not later than 600 B. C. And the Nysaeans were descended from these conquerors settling on the cool and well-watered slopes of the mountains which crown the uplands of Swat and Bajor.

All this region, within historic times, was occupied by Kafirs—the same people, as nearly as one can tell, as now occupy the central divide and both flanks of the Hindu Kush when that long extended mountain system runs to its abutment on the Himalaya, and the Kafirs still maintain that they are "not Indian"—which, indeed, is obvious. During the settlement of the troublesome Afghan boundary I had the opportunity to visit the outskirts of Kafiristan and to penetrate a short distance. It is a country of wild,

addressed to Dionysos, or Bacchus, under whatever name he may be locally known. It runs thus:

O thou who from Gir Nysa's heights was born
Who from its threefold portals didst emerge . . .

which is an obvious reference to the mountain of Bacchus, the Meros from which he was born on the slopes of which stood the ancient Nysa.

The word Gir is a very common designation for a mountain on the Indian frontier still. The feast of the verse is rather incoherent, but distinctly Bacchic, and only wants the accessories of the vine leaves and ivy to make it quite classical. The vine leaves and the ivy are there, the latter in great abundance.

THE REBUILDING OF REGENT STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Housebreakers are hard at work in Regent Street, making great gaps in the graceful sweep of stucco build-



The Quadrant, Regent Street, London

gloomy and inaccessible hills, inclosing narrow valleys above which towered peaks intervene, so as almost to prevent intercourse between valley and valley, and have thus restricted the spread of a common language. Where the valleys reach upward in rock-bound cliffs to the ragged ridges from which they spring, they approach the main divide of the Hindu Kush between the Kabul River and the Oxus; and from the summit of this divide you could, if you could get there, look northward and downward on the same characteristic confusion of rugged, impassable spurs toward the plains of Badkashan.

This is the home of the Kafir and it is the home of the Markhor (the king of the goat family) and the ibex, and it is the field and an unexplored variety of forest growth where the oaks shed acorns of a size I never could have believed in if I hadn't found them. The Kafir with whom I came directly into contact seemed to justify the tradition of Greek or Pelagic origin in a remarkable way. He is distinctly Aryan in type, with low forehead, and features entirely free from Tartar or Mongolian traits, eyes generally dark but frequently light gray, fair complexion, slight figure, indicating marvelous activity and strength.

Kafir traditions and customs are totally distinct from those of the Muhammadan peoples around. For instance he sits on a stool rather than squats on the ground. It is impossible to do more here than emphasize the claim of the Kafir, to a distinct origin, and to express a hope that ere this interesting people lose that distinction in the world pervading crowd, some one with financial resource and great determination at his disposal may be found to conduct a really intelligent inquiry into the Muhammadan tribes on his territories, some of these tribes being themselves but lately converted Kafirs endowed with all the fanaticism of new disciples of Islam, renders the atmosphere of the Kafir borderland one of constant animosity.

The Kafir's ritual of worship, such as it is, consists of dances and wild appeals to the god of war. Throughout these ceremonies there is interwoven a curious thread of Zoroastrianism, and Hinduism, as we might expect, but mainly it is pure paganism, and the god whom they delight chiefly to worship is their god of war—Gish. I was fortunate enough to get certain of the Kamdeh Kafirs to perform a war dance and to recite their ceremonial hymn to Gish. They were not warriors of the highest degree and consequently were not entitled to recite more than the opening stanzas of the hymn.

With the assistance of a most capable interpreter from Chitral—we were in the Chitral valley at the time and that memorable fortress was actually under siege—the first two verses of the hymn were translated. I need only quote the opening lines to make it tolerably clear that the hymn was

ings which arose out of the genius of Nash, and which have delighted London for more than a hundred years. Pick and hammer have been vigorously plied at the four corners of Oxford Circus; part of Piccadilly Circus has been transformed; and in between these two circuses more than one familiar building has been razed to the ground. The explanation is that the Crown leases of Regent Street are falling in. The newer ground rents are in some cases nearly a hundred times heavier than the old ones, and so larger and more attractive buildings must go up in order that tenants may recoup themselves for the extra expense.

What a change has come over the scene! When the "First Gentleman in Europe" journeyed between Carlton House and Portland Place he was annoyed that there was no connecting thoroughfare befitting his dignity. The unsavory Swallow Street was not at all to his taste. So he called in the aid of the architect, John Nash, who built Regent Street practically as we knew it until a few years ago, especially the "Quadrant" sweeping round from Piccadilly Circus to Oxford Circus. The cost, it is said, ran into £1,500,000. On both sides ran rows of shops, and the footpath was covered by a balustraded roof which served as a promenade. But the roof darkened the shops, and so it was removed in 1848, the only remaining portion being at the County Fire Office near Piccadilly Circus. Then Nash used stucco, and the Quarterly Review vented its indignation in the following epigram:

Augustus at Rome was for building renowned;
For of marble he left what of brick he had found.
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?
He finds us all brick, and he leaves us all plaster.

Again, it was one thing to put up these shops, at a time when Oxford Road, now Oxford Street, had hedges on either side; it was another to let them, and consequently the ground rents were low. A firm of merchants, which had been in business in London since 1667, took two houses there, for one of which, until a year ago, they paid a ground rent of £24 10s. 8d., and for the other a nominal rent of £2 15s. 1d., the explanation being that a stream ran beneath the cheaper part of the property. For the renewal of the joint premises the firm are now required to pay a ground rent of £2000 a year, and to erect a building on the site estimated to cost between £50,000 and £70,000. They will do both. The new building, like all other new buildings in Regent Street, will be two or three stories higher. Whether, when the street is finished, London will have anything as dignified as Nash's great curve, is a matter for patience and hope.

THE BEACH PARTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On a midsummer Saturday the park at the beach is jammed with people who should have stayed at home so that your own holiday might have been less elbowed. Think, then, what a placid place is that park on its opening day before the crowds have come back. Think of the joy of ranging freely over its empty expanse, while the mechanical appliances for entertainment rattle around you with empty seats, and you have no one but yourself to push around the place, and no one to walk on your feet but yourself.

We stood entranced before the blessedly peaceful picture of the "old mill" flat-bottom boat floating along its channel all alone. Silently it disappeared within the yawning tunnel's mouth, to explore the awesome length of that mysterious blackness without even a giggle to keep it company. As silently it emerged, lifted itself gracefully upon water that somehow ran uphill, and then, pausing just for a moment with its seats bare to the afternoon sun, it plunged down the opposite side, gaily splashing itself flat upon the pool at the end of the runway. There it was looked in by a bored attendant who looked at us suggestively. No, we said. The boat was doing well enough by itself. We came, for a good time, and not to spoil the good time of anything else. So he let go the hook, and the craft, flashing its new red paint at us as it passed, proceeded with its rehearsing.

That boat was almost as restful a sight as was the nonchalant manner in which the tall gentleman with the huge megaphone lounged against the gay exterior of Hilarity Hall. We all admire barkers, but we would no more have thought of appearing to be prospective customers, and thus arousing him to lift the megaphone to his lips and let go, than we would have considered becoming a customer. We were having our hilarity in the very loneliness of the place, and we needed not to hire a hall for it. Besides, we had a suspicion that he was snoring, an achievement performed only with difficulty at a beach park, hence to be encouraged rather than cut off.

Even the gentlemen renowned as guessers of one's weight sang their little tune rather tentatively as we passed; and the Japanese boys lounging between their rolling ball apparatus and a vivid background of gayly colored dolls moved not an eyelash. But the popcorn vendor next door knew us, and with a slight regret that here we were at last actually getting back into one of the park habits, we repaid his attention in the proper manner. As we proceeded to get our fingers all buttered, we speculated upon the winter-time occupation of Miss Scoldingbrother, who sat under her red awning, and continued to knit, regardless of our interest. She was, for the moment, a woman of mystery, a soothsayer or such, a Delphian oracle, until from the depths of her pavilion came the cry, "Maw, come here, will ya?" She did.

Now we entered the palm garden. The waitresses, with nothing worse to do, sat at their tables, a jolly reversal of the usual custom. I was all for waiting on them, but I was forcibly restrained. My friends sat at a table that happened to have a standing waitress. As we ordered, I was conscious of a strange commotion behind me. I turned and saw that it was the legs of the violinist leader of the jazz orchestra. Here, at last, was activity itself. The only thing that prevents jazz leaders from achieving perpetual pedalar motion is the necessity of stopping the noise of the instruments some time. Until the last strain, which is not a bad word for jazz, the leader's feet will focus your attention so fixedly that everything looks fluttery when you try to gaze somewhere else. The violin may or may not rest under his left jaw, his left hand may or may not regulate the screaming of the strings, his right may or may not so adjust each scrape of the bow so as to produce a noise; but both feet, both legs, must continue in ceaseless agitation until the last bar has broken out.

He was not, however, the only show. There was a program of songs.



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THE MAN WITH IMAGES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sixty years ago there was little to break the monotony of life in a New England village, even within 20 miles of Boston. Little, at any rate, for the children. Even the streets yielded scant entertainment for the boys and girls, no swiftly moving automobiles as now, no horse cars even, no flying machines in the heavens above, no fire apparatus dashing swiftly to its destination. Nothing but slowly moving teams now and then, and that was all.

No, not at all, for we had two things unknown today which brought all the children into the street with hurrying feet and expectant eyes. They were the tin cart and the man with images. The former, the box-like wagon (the driver perched high upon it) filled with household utensils, especially those made of tin, and covered on sides and top with other pans, cups, dippers, porringers, strainers, pots, and kettles, etc., all waiting to be exchanged for coin of the realm, or for old rags of any sort, color, or condition. How quickly our mother was informed of the great event, the tin man's arrival, and how quickly she appeared with bags of rags, and cast-off clothing, and how swiftly and earnestly she bargained with the trader over prices. He, fortunate man, made a double profit, first on his goods and second on his rags. It wasn't a one-price establishment by any means, and so the thrifty housewife strove to beat him down on the price of tinware and up on the price of rags.

But it was the man with images that stirred our childish hearts and made the day of his visit long to be remembered. I can see him yet, carrying upon his head a board, perhaps four feet long and two feet wide, with a four or five-inch railing around its sides and ends to keep his "images" from sliding off. That he could carry his heavy load hour after hour on his head amazed us, but his stock in trade thrilled us. It consisted of little figures of plaster of paris, animals, birds, flowers, human figures, many highly colored, crudely made, a travesty of real art but to us marvelous in their beauty.

How eagerly we ran up the street to meet him, how closely we surrounded him, how far we accompanied him, gazing rapturously upon his scores of specimens of wonderful art (wonderful to us) he all the time repeating, "Images! Images! Any images today?" It is strange, but a fact, that I never knew a human being to buy of him. It never occurred to me really to desire to buy, more than it does now when I see a painting or a rug worth \$10,000. That I personally could own an image was outside my range of consciousness. I was perfectly satisfied if I could see those wonderful works of art, as even now I enjoy my visits to the Boston Art Museum.

I have wondered for fifty years where the "image man" of my boyhood did sell his goods and whether anywhere in the United States the man with images still walks some country street, still captivates some country children and still has an occasional country customer.

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PROBLEMS BEFORE SHIPPING BOARD

Fleet to Be Disposed of and Government Freed From Merchant Marine Business—Liquidation at a Heavy Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The members of the new Shipping Board, whose commissions were signed by President Harding yesterday, will meet with the Chief Executive in conference at the White House early next week to discuss fundamental questions affecting the merchant marine and the policies that the new board is to carry out.

Neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet expect the new board to solve the shipping tangle in a day or a month. The thing to be done, it was stated, is to develop a clear-cut policy which will ultimately bring the affairs of the merchant marine out of the chaos and demoralization into which they have fallen.

It is indicated that one fundamental underlying future activities of the board will be a determined effort to get the government out of the merchant marine business completely. This is a phase of the "Less government in business" policy which was discussed in full at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

To dispose of the fleet will not be an easy matter at a time when there is a glut of idle tonnage and when even well-administered lines are running at a loss. The view of the Administration is that the loss must be taken by the government as part of the war losses. The cost of the fleet to the government was something like \$3,000,000,000, and present estimates of what the government can realize on the entire tonnage it owns do not go above \$750,000,000. That at one stroke the government proposes to liquidate at a loss of \$2,250,000,000.

There will be created in the Shipping Board a special department to carry out this liquidation that is to arrange for the sale of the ships to private interests on the best terms that can be secured. The inability of the United States Government to run a merchant marine at a profit has been proved, if the few years of trial can be taken as a fair test. There is some concern as to the ability of the private operators to run this fleet at a profit under existing conditions. Bad administration was not the only government reason for the failure of the government venture as a paying enterprise.

The division of operations in the Shipping Board will endeavor to work out a policy for the distribution of the fleet on trade routes best designed to "fit" with the commercial and financial interests of the country. The aim is to make the new American fleet the basic element in commercial expansion and the securing of new markets.

Broad Inquiry Asked

Senator La Follette Offers Resolution for Obtaining Facts on Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the controversy existing between the private owners of ships, the Shipping Board, and the men employed on the ships, as a result of which hundreds of ships are idle, with a loss to both owners and men of many millions of dollars, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, on Thursday offered a resolution in part as follows:

"That the Senate Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof to be appointed by it, is authorized and directed to make a complete investigation into the controversy, its causes, the questions of wages and working conditions involved, and into the claims and contentions of the respective parties to the controversy and the merits thereof, and into the conditions existing in the marine service of this country on both publicly and privately owned ships; and that said committee thoroughly investigate the methods and practices of the Shipping Board, and the agreements, understandings and relations, if any exist, between the ship owners or operators in the United States, including the Shipping Board, and all associations of ship owners, among themselves, and with the ship owners or operators or associations thereof in other countries, and any control, or attempt to control the shipping interests or business of this country, or any portion thereof, or the regulation thereof, by any foreign interests, concerns or influences whatsoever, and to report its findings and conclusions thereon to the Senate with all convenient speed.

"The committee is hereby authorized to sit and perform its duties at such times and places as it deems necessary or proper, and to require the attendance of witnesses by subpoena or otherwise, and to require the production of books, papers and documents and to employ counsel and other assistance and stenographers at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses, sign subpoenas for witnesses, and every person duly summoned as a witness before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who fails or refuses to obey the process of said committee, or appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation, shall be punished as prescribed by law."

DR. BUTLER'S MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reports that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, would attend the British Imperial Conference in London, were explained at the university yesterday as misleading. Dr. Butler will sail next Tuesday, on invitation of the American University Union of Europe, to address the preliminary attending the conference, at a dinner to be given them by the union in London on June 22.

STEEL CONSUMERS OBJECT TO BURDEN

Plea of the Alleged Producers Trust That Its Tactics Are Upheld by Court Decision Is Declared to Be Sham Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the answer of the United States Steel Corporation pleading the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the dissolution case brought against it, as a defense to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission, is a smoke screen behind which is "Pittsburgh-plus" was the assertion made by H. G. Pickering, counsel for the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, addressing the monthly meeting of the Purchasing Men's Association of Chicago.

"The people of Illinois are paying millions of 'plus' in structural steel on new buildings, \$462,000 on their projected highway plan for their new concrete roads, and millions more on farm implements," he declared.

"The Supreme Court did not license the United States Steel Corporation to indulge in price discrimination," he said. "It did not authorize the corporation to collect from customers outside of Pittsburgh an unreasonable surcharge upon steel products under the guise of a freight charge which is not incurred and which is never paid to the railroad. Pittsburgh-plus was not tried before the Supreme Court in the dissolution suit, or any other proceeding. The people of Illinois will not be content with a decision of the United States Steel Corporation to the effect that it is lawful to discriminate against them. On that point they prefer a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and they will not rest until they get it. And if by any chance the Supreme Court should finally say that the Clayton Act does not reach a discrimination such as this—which even we do not believe to be within the range of possibility—the people of Illinois will not rest until Congress has amended the law so as to protect them in their natural rights."

"Pittsburgh-plus is a trade practice whereby all rolled steel, except rails, is sold for a price equal to the market price at Pittsburgh, plus freight from Pittsburgh to destination. If you were to buy a ton of steel at a Chicago mill for delivery at your plant in Chicago, you would pay the market price at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to Chicago. If you were to buy a ton of steel at the mill at Duluth for delivery at your plant in Chicago, you would pay the market price at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to Chicago. If you were to buy steel for delivery at your plant in Minneapolis, whether you bought it from the United States Steel Corporation or from an independent, you would pay the market price at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to Minneapolis.

"It therefore appears that there is no competitive market so far as price is concerned in the steel trade. 'You will see, therefore, that this is a matter of interest to you, not only as purchasing agents, but as members of the general public, who are the ultimate consumers. You will see that the higher price which must be paid for Illinois steel must be paid, in the last analysis, by the purchasing public. The question, therefore, becomes one of public interest.

"Whereas, we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas, its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore, be it resolved that the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and, be it further resolved, that the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged."

NATIONAL OBSERVANCE PLANNED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Plans for a national celebration of Independence Day in 1922 at Independence Hall was announced yesterday by members of the city administration. Councilmen urged that President Harding, members of his Cabinet and other personages be asked to make a pilgrimage to the birthplace of the nation on that day, and that on each succeeding July 4 the custom of having prominent Americans from other cities visit Independence Hall be continued.

APPLE CROP ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—Practically a full crop of apples for Maine is promised by the survey of V. A. Sanders of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. Mr. Sanders sets the Maine crop at 98, with the State of Washington crop at 93. Oregon and Idaho follow with 90 and 85. A big crop of Canadian apples is promised. Light crops are predicted for the central states.

NORMAL PRESIDENT CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—L. N. Hines, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been chosen president of the Indiana State Normal School here, to succeed W. W. Parsons, who resigned.

In Our Opinion

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AGRICULTURE AND NATION'S PROBLEMS

Importance of Agriculture and Education for It Is Brought Out at the Semi-Centennial of the Massachusetts College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday opened celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with addresses on the significance of agriculture in the national structure, its problems and its progress, by Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. The observances of the first day also included athletics, interclass singing, and the performance of "John Epps," a historical play of the college in its first weeks and months.

The difference between the problems of agriculture today and 50 years ago, when the college was established, was emphasized by Secretary Wallace, who pointed out the present importance of capital and financial credit in farming. This dependence on finance, he said, has displaced the former condition when a good wife and a few inexpensive and simple implements served the farmer. The secretary asserted, however, that "the problem of distribution is one of increasing perplexity, and is made worse by increased transportation charges, which, if they continue for any length of time, are likely to make changes in our agricultural and industrial map."

Plans for Future

"As we plan for the future," Secretary Wallace said, "it seems clear to me that without abating in any way our efforts in the field of scientific research, without slackening in our search for better and cheaper methods of production, it is the clear duty of the agricultural colleges of the country to give more and more attention to study and instruction in the field of agricultural economics."

"The mission of our agricultural colleges is not to promote agriculture at the expense of industry or commerce, nor to give the farmer the sort of an education that will place him in a position of unfair advantage over other classes, but rather through more scientific methods of production and less wasteful methods of distribution, enable him to better serve the nation."

"The obligation to get food to the consumer with the least waste is just as binding as the obligation to produce that food in the first place. The farmer needs all of the training in production that the colleges can give him, but the most urgent need now is the development of an entirely new realm of organized knowledge: of the economic factors which will enable him to cheapen his production and improve his distribution."

"Our period of exploitation is practically at an end. If our production is to be maintained, agriculture must be put on a thoroughly sound business basis. In times past those of our farmers who have gotten ahead financially have succeeded largely through the increased value of their land caused by a growing population. The farmers of the future can not hope to profit largely in this way. From now on farming must be conducted as other business, carrying its own expense account from year to year and yielding enough in the way of a profit to justify the enterprise. This means that we must not only increase our production, but must learn better methods of distribution, find less burdensome schemes of finance, and, in addition, learn how to take some of the speculative risks out of farming."

"He cannot control production as can the manufacturer. He has nothing to say about the price, and, indeed, does not know until six months or a year after the work is done what his wages, as represented by the price he gets for his crops, will be. He has no certain way of forecasting the probable demand. He lacks the information which would enable him to adjust his production of different crops to the needs of the consumer. Hence the higher financial rewards of farming have been paid not for conscientious productive effort, but for shrewd speculative ingenuity, a decidedly bad system of economy."

Y. M. C. A. GRADUATIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A class of 38 students was graduated from the International Y. M. C. A. College yesterday at the thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises. The speaker was the Rev. John H. Randall of the Community Church, New York, whose subject was "As an Age Thinketh, So Is It." One of the graduates will work in Brazil, two in southern China, one in Mexico and one in Manila.

MR. FORBES GIVES HIS VIEWS TO FILIPINOS

MANILA, Philippine Islands—Speaking before the Columbian Association, whose membership is composed largely of Filipinos educated abroad, Mr. Cameron Forbes, who with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, comprises President Harding's mission to the Philippines, outlined the attitude he said he always had taken in regard to Philippine independence.

"I have never criticized the Filipinos for desiring their independence," he declared. "I have never discouraged the demand for Philippine independence, and I have never encouraged it. What I've hoped has been that this desire for freedom will prove the stimulus for you to do those things which make you capable of nationality, to get your country into shape for it."

"In regard to the question of self-determination, I wish to say that that was one of the issues during the Civil War. That question was settled as far as it was at issue during the war. I say this merely to show there are two sides to the question of self-determination."

"Self-determination is limited by the interests of others, both men and nations. Stable government means liberty within the law and respect for law, legislation for all and not for a special class, respect for persons and

EARLY PURCHASE OF COAL ADVISED

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Finds No Prospect of Material Cut in Prices and Would Avoid Tight Market in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—No prospect of a material cut in the mine prices or retail prices of anthracite coal this year is seen by Eugene C. Hultman, fuel administrator of Massachusetts, who, in a formal statement, advises public buying during the summer in order to avoid "seasonal tightening of the market in the fall."

Mr. Hultman's statement, which he says is issued because of many inquiries regarding the situation from consumers and dealers, seconds the argument for advance stocking that has been the dominant note in the advertising and publicity of the retail coal dealers since the program was adopted at their annual meeting.

The general retail coal market in New England is inactive, dealers reporting little buying at a time when purchase is usually much heavier. This reluctance to buy among consumers is said to be an expectation of reduction in the price of coal. The retail trade—and now Mr. Hultman—however, insist that reduction in mine prices and freight rates cannot be expected and urge against a "buyers' strike" that will complicate the situation during the winter. No means, however, appear to have been discovered to keep the "jobber" out of the market so that direct dealing can cut out some of the unearned profits between mine and consumer.

In his statement, Mr. Hultman says that United States Geological Survey reports indicate that anthracite coal production during the past few months exceeds the same period of one year ago by more than 1,000,000 tons. He points out that with the exception of pea coal at \$6, domestic sales of anthracite at the mine cost nearly \$8 a ton. Transportation cost to New England is quoted as between \$4 and \$5.88 per ton.

"The consensus of opinion among the large and reputable shippers, who were not involved in the orgy of profiteering and speculation that prevailed last season, is that no attempt will be made by either the operators or the unions to abrogate the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission, fixing wages until April 1, 1922. For this reason they advise me that no material reduction will be made in the mine prices this year; in fact, the tax laws recently enacted by the State of Pennsylvania, amounting to 3½ per cent, will probably be passed along by the producer to the consumer in the usual way within the next few months."

So far as freight rates are concerned, the fuel administrator points out that coal, is one of the principal sources of revenue of the railroads and that their financial condition does not warrant cutting their rates. In view of these facts, he urges the domestic coal consumer to purchase during the summer against the danger of seasonal stringency. Urging efficiency in managing home heating apparatus, Mr. Hultman holds out the possibility of a reduction in the late winter or spring.

PLAY PRODUCERS FIGHT EQUITY PLAN

George M. Cohan Says It Is Aimed Particularly at Him, and He Threatens to Retire From the Theatrical Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What the Equity Shop plan will bring forth on Broadway next autumn, when it becomes effective against all managers not members of the Producing Managers Association, is expected to be one of the most significant features of the coming theatrical season. Already George M. Cohan has made it clear that he will not submit to the Equity plan, and David Belasco has praised this attitude.

Although Mr. Cohan intimates that the Equity Shop is aimed particularly at him, the fact is that it will affect every non-association manager. Under this plan no Equity member will appear in a company with a member of the Fidelity League, except in companies managed by members of the association, with whom Equity has an agreement, signed as the result of the strike, and not expiring until 1924.

The league is the organization formed and largely made possible only by Mr. Cohan's own money, during the strike, to fight the Equity on the ground of preserving the individual artist's rights in the theater against unionization.

Mr. Cohan has now intimated that he will retire from the theatrical business, and that the Equity Shop will be responsible for this retirement. Equity members recall that Mr. Cohan during the strike said that if Equity won he would never produce again, but he did. By remaining out of the Managers Association, Equity leaders point out, Mr. Cohan has deprived himself of the association's privilege of using companies with both Equity and Fidelity players. Even outside the association, Mr. Cohan can use companies all of whose members are Equity, or all Fidelity. If the companies are all Equity, he cannot play in them himself. But if they are all Fidelity, he can. Within the association he could choose his players from both organizations. In any case, Equity insists that Mr. Cohan does not need to retire merely because of the Equity Shop.

Frank Gilmore, executive secretary for Equity, points out that there is no objection to Fidelity members joining Equity at any time.

Mr. Cohan insists that he will not make contracts containing the Equity Shop clause, but prefers not to produce at all.

Mr. Belasco has made it plain that he, too, will not submit to the Equity Shop. But since he is a member of the association, he will not be compelled to face the question squarely until 1924.

THE DESIRE OF THE THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION FOR INCREASED WAGES IS ALSO A FACTOR IN THE THEATRICAL SITUATION. THE UNION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING THE MATTER IN DENVER THIS WEEK.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS FOR HAITI URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment of Christian missions in Haiti is urged by Secretary Denby in a letter to the federal council of Churches of Christ in America, made public yesterday by the council. The letter was in reply to a request from the council for a statement of his views, and Mr. Denby promised the cooperation of the navy in the work.

Mr. Denby expresses surprise that the churches have not entered the Haitian field. He says that in his recent visit to the island he did not meet a single missionary or church worker from the United States.

GIFT OF SCHOOL BUILDING

NEWTON, Connecticut—A gift of \$100,000 for a public school building has been made to the town by Miss Mary E. Hawley, a resident, as a memorial to her parents. It will be called the Hawley school and will be ready by next January, it is planned.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

\$35,000 purchase upholstery fabrics at exceedingly important savings

The tapestries are in 50-inch width; many of the designs are entirely new; all are the productions of America's best looms. Three principal lots—

at 3.85—4.85—5.85

Tapestries suitable for upholstering living room, library and sun parlor furniture.

Upholstery remnants at 95c, 1.45 and 2.45 each. In lengths adaptable for covering chair seats and pillows—a large collection of embossed velours, plain velours, damasks and tapestries.

Upholstery remnants in larger sizes, at 3.85 to 12.85 each.

2,500 yards of 50-inch drapery velours at \$3 yard

Plain colors—blue, mulberry, black, burnt orange, lavender and golden olive. Eighth Floor

High class drapery remnants reduced to 5.85, 6.85 and 7.85 yard

400 yards imported 50-inch corduroy reduced to 5.85 yard

150 yards imported silk-striped taffeta reduced to 6.85 yard

PLAY PRODUCERS FIGHT EQUITY PLAN

George M. Cohan Says It Is Aimed Particularly at Him, and He Threatens to Retire From the Theatrical Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What the Equity Shop plan will bring forth on Broadway next autumn, when it becomes effective against all managers not members of the Producing Managers Association, is expected to be one of the most significant features of the coming theatrical season. Already George M. Cohan has made it clear that he will not submit to the Equity plan, and David Belasco has praised this attitude.

Although Mr. Cohan intimates that the Equity Shop is aimed particularly at him, the fact is that it will affect every non-association manager. Under this plan no Equity member will appear in a company with a member of the Fidelity League, except in companies managed by members of the association, with whom Equity has an agreement, signed as the result of the strike, and not expiring until 1924.

The league is the organization formed and largely made possible only by Mr. Cohan's own money, during the strike, to fight the Equity on the ground of preserving the individual artist's rights in the theater against unionization.

Mr. Cohan has now intimated that he will retire from the theatrical business, and that the Equity Shop will be responsible for this retirement. Equity members recall that Mr. Cohan during the strike said that if Equity won he would never produce again, but he did. By remaining out of the Managers Association, Equity leaders point out, Mr. Cohan has deprived himself of the association's privilege of using companies with both Equity and Fidelity players. Even outside the association, Mr. Cohan can use companies all of whose members are Equity, or all Fidelity. If the companies are all Equity, he cannot play in them himself. But if they are all Fidelity, he can. Within the association he could choose his players from both organizations. In any case, Equity insists that Mr. Cohan does not need to retire merely because of the Equity Shop.

Frank Gilmore, executive secretary for Equity, points out that there is no objection to Fidelity members joining Equity at any time.

Mr. Cohan insists that he will not make contracts containing the Equity Shop clause, but prefers not to produce at all.

Mr. Belasco has made it plain that he, too, will not submit to the Equity Shop. But since he is a member of the association, he will not be compelled to face the question squarely until 1924.

The desire of the Theatrical Stage Employees Association for increased wages is also a factor in the theatrical situation. The union's executive committee is considering the matter in Denver this week.

THE PRODUCING MANAGERS ASSOCIATION MEETS NEXT TUESDAY TO CONSIDER WAYS OF REDUCING THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

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MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Speaking before the Columbian Association, whose membership is composed largely of Filipinos educated abroad, Mr. Cameron Forbes, who with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, comprises President Harding's mission to the Philippines, outlined the attitude he said he always had taken in regard to Philippine independence.

"I have never criticized the Filipinos for desiring their independence," he declared. "I have never discouraged the demand for Philippine independence, and I have never encouraged it. What I've hoped has been that this desire for freedom will prove the stimulus for you to do those things which make you capable of nationality, to get your country into shape for it."

"In regard to the question of self-determination, I wish to say that that was one of the issues during the Civil War. That question was settled as far as it was at issue during the war. I say this merely to show there are two sides to the question of self-determination."

"Self-determination is limited by the interests of others, both men and nations. Stable government means liberty within the law and respect for law, legislation for all and not for a special class, respect for persons and

Y. M. C. A. GRADUATIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A class of 38 students was graduated from the International Y. M. C. A. College yesterday at the thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises. The speaker was the Rev. John H. Randall of the Community Church, New York, whose subject was "As an Age Thinketh, So Is It." One of the graduates will work in Brazil, two in southern China, one in Mexico and one in Manila.

MR. FORBES GIVES HIS VIEWS TO FILIPINOS

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APPLE CROP ESTIMATE

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—Practically a full crop of apples for Maine is promised by the survey of V. A. Sanders of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. Mr. Sanders sets the Maine crop at 98, with the State of Washington crop at 93. Oregon and Idaho follow with 90 and 85. A big crop of Canadian apples is promised. Light crops are predicted for the central states.

NORMAL PRESIDENT CHOSEN

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—L. N. Hines, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been chosen president of the Indiana State Normal School here, to succeed W. W. Parsons, who resigned.

In Our Opinion

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reports that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, would attend the British Imperial Conference in London, were explained at the university yesterday as misleading. Dr. Butler will sail next Tuesday, on invitation of the American University Union of Europe, to address the preliminary attending the conference, at a dinner to be given them by the union in London on June 22.

Neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet expect the new board to solve the shipping tangle in a day or a month. The thing to be done, it was stated, is to develop a clear-cut policy which will ultimately bring the affairs of the merchant marine out of the chaos and demoralization into which they have fallen.

It is indicated that one fundamental underlying future activities of the board will be a determined effort to get the government out of the merchant marine business completely. This is a phase of the "Less government in business" policy which was discussed in full at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

To dispose of the fleet will not be an easy matter at a time when there is a glut of idle tonnage and when even well-administered lines are running at a loss. The view of the Administration is that the loss must be taken by the government as part of the war losses. The cost of the fleet to the government was something like \$3,000,000,000, and present estimates of what the government can realize on the entire tonnage it owns do not go above \$750,000,000. That at one stroke the government proposes to liquidate at a loss of \$2,250,000,000.

There will be created in the Shipping Board a special department to carry out this liquidation that is to arrange for the sale of the ships to private interests on the best terms that can be secured. The inability of the United States Government to run a merchant marine at a profit has been proved, if the few years of trial can be taken as a fair test. There is some concern as to the ability of the private operators to run this fleet at a profit under existing conditions. Bad administration was not the only government reason for the failure of the government venture as a paying enterprise.

The division of operations in the Shipping Board will endeavor to work out a policy for the distribution of the fleet on trade routes best designed to "fit" with the commercial and financial interests of the country. The aim is to make the new American fleet the basic element in commercial expansion and the securing of new markets.

Senator La Follette Offers Resolution for Obtaining Facts on Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the controversy existing between the private owners of ships, the Shipping Board, and the men employed on the ships, as a result of which hundreds of ships are idle, with a loss to both owners and men of many millions of dollars, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin,

BANKERS CONCUR IN
HARDING POLICIES

International Financiers Give Assurance That They Will Coordinate Their Arrangements With Administration Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made on high authority yesterday that the international bankers whose cooperation was regarded as necessary for the successful carrying out of the administration's policy at home and abroad, have given assurances that they will cooperate fully with and coordinate their financial arrangements with the policies of the government.

When the bankers were called into conference at the White House two weeks ago they were informed that the administration would expect coordination of their financial resources to stimulate the domestic market at the same time that credit is extended to foreign countries.

At that time the bankers were not inclined to accept the policy outlined by the administration, but it is now indicated that President Harding and the cabinet expect complete harmony between governmental policies and the financial operations of the big banking concerns of the country.

Provisions for Foreign Loans
The administration was particularly anxious to have foreign loans on the provision that the money should be applied first of all to purchase American products in the home market. It was clearly indicated yesterday that the bankers have now reached an agreement to go along with the government in whatever plans are formulated.

This assurance from the bankers does not mean, of course, that the government must be consulted about every financial transaction involving a foreign loan, or that the government is to keep its finger on the affairs of the banking houses. It means, however, that they shall be expected to carry out their operations in accordance with well-defined policies. In major transactions, involving the loaning of large sums to foreign countries, the bankers will be expected to consult with the government officials as a preliminary to the undertaking. This is a new development in American financial custom which has been necessarily brought about through the fact that the United States is now for the first time in her history a great creditor nation.

Relief for Agriculture

Assurance of complete harmony between the bankers and the administration has tended to strengthen the hope that measures for the relief of agriculture can be successfully formulated, through the organization of the national money resources rather than through government loans or aid. It is pretty well established already that the administration's motto of "Less government is business" is to be applied to the question of agricultural aid.

LEGION MEMBERS
CHARGE ABUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the State is receiving \$2 from the United States Government for the daily maintenance of every soldier on Ward's Island, and expending only 90 cents, was charged by a committee composed of William E. Degan, Edward Kelley and Richard T. Bell, of the American Legion, yesterday.

They charged also that food served disabled men there is not as good as that given to charity patients; that the men are being "farmed out" by the government; that the government, having no room for them elsewhere, has sent 250 of them to the island, and that the only one representing the government in supervising the care of the men is a vocational training teacher. Similar conditions, the committee said, prevail at other state institutions where disabled soldiers are quartered. With proper food and care, the committee believed that many of the men could be discharged.

REFORMS URGED IN
COURT PROCEDURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Jury disagreements are one of the most serious impediments to the administration of justice, according to James A. Allen, former city court judge, who has drawn up a program to reform justice administration methods in this city. One of his chief recommendations is that a three-fourths vote of a jury, instead of unanimity, shall be sufficient for rendering a verdict, except in cases of capital punishment.

from which is required unanimity of decision, he says. The courts, as well as national, state and municipal bodies, supposed to be composed of highly skilled men, he adds, are permitted to reach important decisions by a three-fourths vote.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL
FOR DISARMAMENT

New York Pro-League Organization Planning for National League of Nations Conference to Be Held in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Ever since the early days of the woman suffrage movement in the United States, the women of the nation have protested against war and urged disarmament, but all talk of disarmament today is worse than futile without some sort of international organization of agreement, according to Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who was in the forefront of the suffrage struggle.

In season and out of season, she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, women had protested against the expenditure of 70 per cent of the national income for past and future wars. One of the first of the fiercest issues contained facts and figures on that subject and an appeal to all women to protest against war and urge world cooperation with subsequent disarmament, but they did not then dream of the time when the United States Government would be appropriating 93 per cent of its income for such purposes.

Disarmament Desire Growing
"Today the desire and demand for disarmament are growing rapidly; the indecision and lack of harmony evidently concerns methods of achieving the goal, rather than the nature of the goal itself," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "What we all want is to put an end to war once for all, that the civilization of the world may be preserved, and its people and nations live in peace."

"I believe, with many others, that the only way of bringing about reduction, with complete disarmament later, is through an association of nations. It seems to me that the Covenant of the League of Nations provides definitely for establishment of a disarmament commission to bring about this result. The tragic thing is that the United States, with its inherent love of peace and desire for disarmament, is not associated with the 48 nations which have adopted that Covenant, and thus has no share in those deliberations."

"The path is plain before us. It is only through international cooperation that we shall ever have disarmament, an end of war, peace on earth and good will toward men."

League of Nations Union Proposed

It was voted to appoint a committee of men and women to select a national organizing committee to make arrangements during the summer for a national League of Nations conference to be held in September in the Town Hall here. By this means it was hoped that all pro-League organizations throughout the country might be unified into a League of Nations union. The United States, it was said, was the only country without such an organization.

Policy and program as adopted called for immediate disarmament by international agreement.

A telegram was sent to President Harding protesting against the recent proposal that the Supreme War Council might become the dominant group in a new association of nations without the safeguard of the democratic influence of the smaller nations and the neutral powers; and expressing the hope that the association of nations promised in his pre-election speeches would be an organization of all nations for genuine disarmament, cooperation and constructive peace.

A telegram to Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, made the same protest, and also an affirmation of confidence that he would lead the United States into sound, effective and honorable international relations.

Another to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, reaffirmed confidence in his leadership also, and expressed the hope that his influence was making for true international cooperation.

POLICIES IN AIR
SERVICE OPPOSED

Controversy Leading Demand for Removal of General Mitchell Based on Administrative, Not Personal Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While no further statement was forthcoming from the War Department yesterday regarding the Menoher-Mitchell controversy, interest in the friction in the air service continued unabated, especially among the elements of the army establishment that are interested in the future of aeronautics and who believe that there are fundamental and policies involved which vitally affect the future of the air service.

It was stated at the War Department that John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, would make a thorough investigation of the reasons which led Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the air service, to recommend that Brigadier General Mitchell be relieved of his duties. The Secretary, it was said, had not yet gone into the matter far enough to permit of his making a move, or even a general statement of policy.

Secretary Weeks is expected to proceed slowly in the matter. As a rule, the recommendations of superior officers, the heads of departments, carry great weight with the Chief of Staff, who makes his own recommendations to the Secretary of War. The issue in this case, however, assumes dimensions which render the action of the department a matter of great public interest; and the Secretary of War will handle the entire matter.

Decision May Be Delayed
The probability is that Secretary Weeks will not take any definite action until after the bombing tests have been made. "The question then will be whether the two officers, General Menoher or General Mitchell, is to be relieved of his duties in the administration of the army air service."

While the general impression was given that General Menoher was displeased with General Mitchell's vigorous fight for a unified air service, and also with the interdepartmental friction alleged to have been brought about by General Mitchell's assertion that the future on sea and land belonged to his own arm of the service, it is known that there are other elements of importance to the controversy.

It is stated that General Mitchell disapproved strongly of General Menoher's appointments of non-flying officers to administrative positions in the air service division of the army. His contention was that too many officers from other branches of the service were selected for these positions, while capable officers with flying experience were available who could have been promoted to fill the positions given to those who had never "earned their wings."

Real Point of Contention

In other words, General Mitchell insisted that the army air service be administered almost entirely by experienced air officers. When colonels and majors of the "non-flying variety" were appointed in what he considered undue numbers, he precipitated the issue with his superior officer. He pointed to the fact that the army regulations governing appointments to the air service declare that not more than 10 per cent of the officers of any rank in the air service can be non-flying. General Menoher, it is said, interpreted this restriction to mean that not more than 10 per cent of all the officers can be non-fliers. This interpretation would permit practically all the higher positions to be filled by officers from other branches of the service, and this is the issue chosen by General Mitchell.

The differences between the two heads of the service reached the point where the Adjutant-General of the Army was appealed to. It was indicated that the latter supported General Mitchell's interpretation of the regulations. Conditions then drifted to the stage they had reached when General Menoher recommended the removal of General Mitchell from the service. While General Menoher had a distinguished record with the Rainbow Division in France, he has had little or no experience in actual flying. This, perhaps, explains why the majority of the younger officers of the army are supporting General Mitchell.

Friction Not Unusual

The present controversy is only a phase of the friction that has existed for several years, and that was felt in the ranks of the American expeditionary forces in France. At the back of it is in reality the determination of the elderly soldiers of the pre-aeroplane era who fill the posts high up in the war establishment to retain in their own hands complete control of the air service.

The younger school, most of them not West Pointers, who "won their wings" on battlefields in the world war, resented the domination and con-

trol of the service by men unfamiliar with the actual business of flying, and therefore deemed unsatisfactory to administer the service. To this continuous tug-of-war was due the friction and various shakeups in the air service. On previous occasions, when the showdown came, the "old guard" won.

EXPORT TRADE AND
BANKING PRACTICES

"European Method" of Financing Foreign Commercial Transactions—Further Development by United States Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Trade banking practices and facilities of other countries are important factors in development of international commerce, and, particularly so far as the United States is concerned, are still in the process of being improved, declared an overseas trade authority, discussing, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, British foreign banking methods and the influence of American export trade in general and in the Far East in particular. He drew a distinction between the "European method," as it is usually called, which has been evolved by years of experiment, and the American system, which until recently has been curbed in international expansion.

Taking as an example a London manufacturer receiving an order from Singapore, Straits Settlements, it is explained that the manufacturer would inquire of his bank whether it would purchase his draft attached to documents against the buyer. The bank, generally doing a business exclusively in foreign trade and informed on the status of the merchant ordering, is able to decide. If conditions are satisfactory the purchase is made outright without the discount practice prevailing in the United States. Recourse is generally reserved in case of a dishonored draft, but it is pointed out that this is rarely necessary in view of the informational facilities of the bank.

By the purchase the London bank acquires full right, title and interest in the consignment, the transaction becoming one between the bank and the Singapore merchant, while the London manufacturer has his funds to use in his industry. With the forwarding of the draft and documents to its branch or correspondent in Singapore its administration is left to the branch, which either takes advantage of the high interest rates prevailing by giving time or takes payment if the merchant wishes.

It was explained that the practice is economically sound in two respects—the 100 per cent payment to the manufacturer, building their business on the basis of carefully gathered and timely data on the commercial standing and prospects of business organizations in their branch district. The home office is able to rule immediately on the question of buying a draft, or to gain quick advice through a cable to the branch. This information is more exhaustive in nature and consequently more valuable than the impersonal data supplied by credit agencies.

It was agreed that foreign banking sentiment among the financial institutions of the United States is being mobilized along the lines of the European system, but it was pointed out that adequate freedom is not yet given to permit development on a parity with other national methods. It is felt that it is essential to the success of the activity of the United States in foreign commerce that export financing by banks keep step with the march of trade.

MR. WALLIS NAMED FOR MAYOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Public School Neighborhood Federation is circulating petitions for support of Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, for Mayor.

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One of the oldest and most reliable Automobiles made.
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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
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BROADER HIGHWAY
POLICY ADVOCATED

Conditions of Roads Is Said to Affect the Whole Economic and Sociological Fabric of Nation—Townsend Bill Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Within a few days, Congress will determine the highway policy of the country, a decision concerning all industry and every business, every community and citizen, declared Charles Clifton, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, discussing the Townsend bill this week.

This bill provides for a federal highway commission to work with all governmental departments and state authorities to direct a plan of roads best suited to all.

"It is essential," said Mr. Clifton, "that the hundreds of millions of dollars involved in the highway needs of the country be spent economically. Federal and state roads will serve both national and local interests better if they are correlated, and the Townsend bill is a step toward this."

Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the highways commission of the chamber, says that because of the fundamentals involved, perhaps no single issue now before Congress will affect more profoundly the lives of more people in this country than the necessity for a broadened highway policy.

"The appropriations sought," says Mr. Chapin, "are comparatively insignificant. The serious aspect of the problem is found in the fact that the decision of Congress will affect not only governmental expenditures, but will have a large influence upon the hundreds of millions of dollars now available from state and county sources for highway construction and maintenance. Vast economies in vehicular transport over the highways which cannot but have an appreciable effect upon all living costs rest in the balance as well."

"No one has stated the case more accurately or with clearer vision than did President Harding in his first message to Congress when he said that 'The federal agency of administration should be elevated to the importance and vested with authority comparable to the work ahead of it.' No one has spoken more forcibly than he when he said: 'I know of nothing more shocking than the millions of public funds wasted in improved highways, wasted because there is no policy of maintenance.'"

Growth of Highway Transport
"When the federal government embarked on its course of participation in highway work five years ago, the Federal Aid Road Act then adopted seemed ample. But in the time intervening a world war and the almost unbelievable growth of highway transport have brought us to a new consciousness of the far-reaching influence of this new and evolutionary form of individual, supplementary transportation."

"A Federal Highway Commission, concentration of federal funds first on primary interstate highways, drastic provisions for maintenance, such are now under consideration by Congress in the measure introduced by Senator Charles E. Townsend, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads,

following the President's pronouncement, are the need of the hour in our highway program.

"In the light of our past experience, we have come to a realization that we can no longer treat this question as a purely abstract detail. The condition of our highways affects agriculture, commerce, our military and postal needs, the whole economic and sociological fabric of the nation."

"The problem is too intricate for any one man. Inter-relationships, as broad even as those of the railway cannot be left solely to the states. Continuity of policy, direct responsibility, a control which, while it takes into account the needs of the State, never forgets the greater needs of the nation, must be had or waste is inevitable."

"These are days when economy in government is a first essential. We must have at least a dollar of return for every dollar of expenditure. No board of directors in any company would proceed to vast expenditures until every factor had been carefully weighed. How much more important is it then that in a governmental undertaking of this magnitude we have a board of forward-looking, able men, responsible directly to the President, to sense this problem and second a policy from them which will see to it that the first step is the improvement of those main market highways which by virtue of the service rendered in terms of transport, are of the greatest importance to the greatest number."

POWER TO STOP SALE
OF MEDICATED WINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Mayors of 59 cities in this State have been reminded by Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, that under the Public Health Law they can secure prosecution of owners of delicatessen, grocery and fruit stores selling whisky under the guise of patent medicine. The law gives the State Board of Pharmacy power to stop the sale of medical intoxicants by unlicensed vendors of patent medicines. Mr. Poland says that throughout the State various patent medicines and alleged tonics of large alcoholic content are being sold by merchants of all kinds. Many of these so-called remedies are, in fact, largely cheap whisky or wine medicated sufficiently to have passed the standards of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and are hence listed as medicines rather than as beverages. They are being widely used for beverage purposes.

PHONE COMPANY'S
EARNINGS REVEALED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Proper valuation of the New York Telephone Company's plant would show that its earnings for the month of April actually represent 11 per cent instead of slightly more than 8 per cent, as stated, according to Corporation Counsel O'Brien, who criticizes the refusal of the Public Service Commission to cancel what he considers an unwarranted increase in telephone rates.

Mr. O'Brien says that he intends to continue the fight until the public get reasonable rates and receive the sort of service for which they pay instead of the unreasonable service existing at present.

WORK STOPPED ON
SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Effect of a Lockout in San Francisco Over Arbitration Board Award—Request That City Take Over Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Work on four school buildings in San Francisco has ceased owing to the Builders Exchange lockout over the Arbitration Board award of 7 1/2 per cent. The Building Trades Council has sent a communication to the Board of Public Works requesting them to put into effect the provision of the charter which provides that if for any reason a contractor fails to fulfill his agreement on public buildings, the city can take over the work and deduct from the contractor's bonds an equivalent sufficient to meet all expenses. The matter has been referred to the city attorney by the Board of Public Works as to the city's rights in the matter. This demand has already been made of the contractors on the schools in Oakland. The Arbitration Board award of 7 1/2 per cent, according to the Builders Exchange, is the crux of the controversy, the Builders Exchange holding that an agreement must be lived up to, and the Building Trades Council claiming that the award exceeded the agreement.

"The whole controversy has arisen over the attempt on the part of the Builders Exchange and the materials dealers affiliated with them, to divert attention from investigation of criminal price-fixing on their part," said F. B. MacDonald, vice-president of the State Building Trades Council.

"In December, 1920, a number of contractors affiliated with the Builders Exchange were indicted by the grand jury of San Francisco on the charge of having inaugurated a criminal price-fixing combination. Following these indictments, Matthew Brady, district attorney, made an investigation of price-fixing combinations among the materials dealers affiliated with the Builders Exchange. On being brought to trial several of the indicted men pleaded guilty and paid a fine in lieu of imprisonment. When the fact that that investigation was being made became known an effort was made to create trouble in the building industry to divert public attention from the price-fixing combination maintained among members of the Builders Exchange."

In order to keep the building business going and to prevent a paralysis of the building industry, the Building Trades Council has formed a co-operative building materials supply company, and is furnishing all necessary building materials to the public at cost.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE ERECTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia—A memorial concrete bridge has been erected over Flint river at a cost of \$30,000 by Dougherty County, Georgia, in honor of the boys who served in the recent world war.

MRS. BERGDOLL PAYS FINE
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the Bergdoll brothers, yesterday saved herself and four co-defendants from going to jail by paying \$23,000 in fines for conspiracy to aid the two brothers to evade the draft.

STOWELL'S

FINE CLOCKS

CHELSEA SHIPS BELL AND AUTO CLOCKS

New Haven Banjo Clocks



Reproductions of a Willard clock in miniature. Clock illustrated, 8-day, 24 1/2 inches high, 9 1/2 inches wide.

\$18.50

Others \$12.50 to \$38.00

Most Acceptable Gift to the Bride

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Fine burnished gold finished case, with guaranteed American movement. Clock stands 12 inches high; excellent value at

Special Price: \$30.00

WALTHAM AND HERSHEY HALL CLOCKS

Fine Folding Watches



Waltham and Swiss movements of highest grade, fitted into cases of varied leathers, viz.: Hairline Seal, Lizard Skin, Sharkskin, Morocco, French Ecraze, in all the newest colors. Some cases have shield for engraving. Initials in Gold may be stamped on any of the leathers.

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WORK OF TRANSIT CONGRESS IN SPAIN

Many Cases in Point Are Filed and Minor Problems Pass Quickly as International Conference Approaches End

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—Nearing the end of its complicated and difficult task, the International Conference of Transit and Communications was disposed naturally to pass lightly over some minor problems that in the early days of the Assembly would have provoked strenuous debates. Committees and sub-committees had filed away many of the points of irritation, and by the old process of compromise had achieved agreement; while in some cases delegates with strong views realized that all ideals were not to be gained at a conference like this, even though it had the best of intentions. The work, as nearly finished, seemed tolerably good.

At various reunions the high officers of the conference began to express themselves retrospectively, and at a gathering of the Barcelona Press Association, at which the delegates were guests, there was Mr. Ora in a little speech in which he answered Mr. Hanotiaux, declaring that above all things the conference needed now and in the future the collaboration of the press, since the press represented public opinion and in that lay the strength of the League of Nations. If the press, and therefore public opinion, did not give its assistance to their work the League of Nations would be as if it had never existed.

The Spanish delegate, Mr. Ortuno, received a pleasant telegram from the King conveying a message to the representatives of Portugal and the South American republics, in answer to one from them, which gave him their greetings and wished him and his country well. Don Alfonso said he was delighted with the enthusiastic message, and asked that in return an expression should be conveyed to the delegates concerned of his fervent desire for the prosperity and happiness of their several nations, and that the bonds of fraternity between them and Spain might be tightened.

Little Difficulty Remaining

The remainder of the work upon the international railway convention occasioned little difficulty. The sixth article, which concerned relations between the League of Nations and the international office of this new institution, was passed, and Nos. 7 to 19 went through almost all in a piece, save that the eleventh had to be sent off as a subcommittee again for some formal adjustment to bring it into harmony with Article 15 of the convention upon liberty of transit. At the end of this business the president expressed his thanks to the delegates and to all concerned for their conscientious labors.

A very important gathering was the plenary session held for the purpose of discussing and finally passing the regulations for the organization of the general conferences and the meetings of the Consultative and Technical Commission. This instrument bears the title of "Constitution of General Conferences and of the Consultative and Technical Commission," and after a slight discussion all the articles in the first part were approved. The first of them stated the circumstances in which the elements who would be members of all general conferences of communications and transit would be gathered together; the second dealt with the position in regard to the Consultative and Technical Commission that might be held by states that were not members of the conference; the third enacted that for the settlement of special questions the representatives of unassociated states might be admitted to the conference; the fourth dealt with the circumstances of possible intervention by the representatives of states not affiliated to the League, intervening in a consultative capacity, and the fifth set forth the lines upon which the Consultative and Technical Commission ought to be constituted.

League Its Inspiration

After this session a long note was issued from the bureau of the conference, which was by way of a semi-final reflection upon the situation and the work that had been done. This official note referred to the considerable time that had elapsed since the conference had entered upon the great task to which it had been devoted. It said that its aims and objects were to be found in the fundamental pact of the League of Nations and in the Treaty of Versailles, in stipulations the object of which was to discover a practical means of settling the great problems which impeded economic and commercial development in the whole world. Having these stipulations before it, the Council of the League of Nations in May of last year handed over to a general conference the accomplishment of the work projected in these international arrangements, including the creation of a permanent organization upon which would be laid the task of following questions of a technical character and setting in force the rules established by the conference. So was instituted the conference that had thus been held at Barcelona.

In spite of the difficulties that had arisen in the course of the debates, this note proceeded, almost all the countries of the world having been represented, the Assembly had now completed a great part of the work with which it had been entrusted. It would be a mistake to think that the conference of transit and communications would not succeed in accomplishing useful work because the rules that it laid down were too general. The

economic developments of the world, and particularly those of Europe, demanded that the great ideas of equality and liberty proclaimed by the conference should be recognized as was their due. From these would come inspiration for the details of application of legislation in the post-war period.

Procedure of Conciliation

In order that none might abuse the reserves that had been made for certain eventualities in the conventions, the conference had introduced an innovation of great interest, establishing a conciliatory procedure with appeal to a supreme jurisdiction in case of divergences of opinion arising with reference to the said conventions. In such a manner the systems established by the Barcelona conference would be

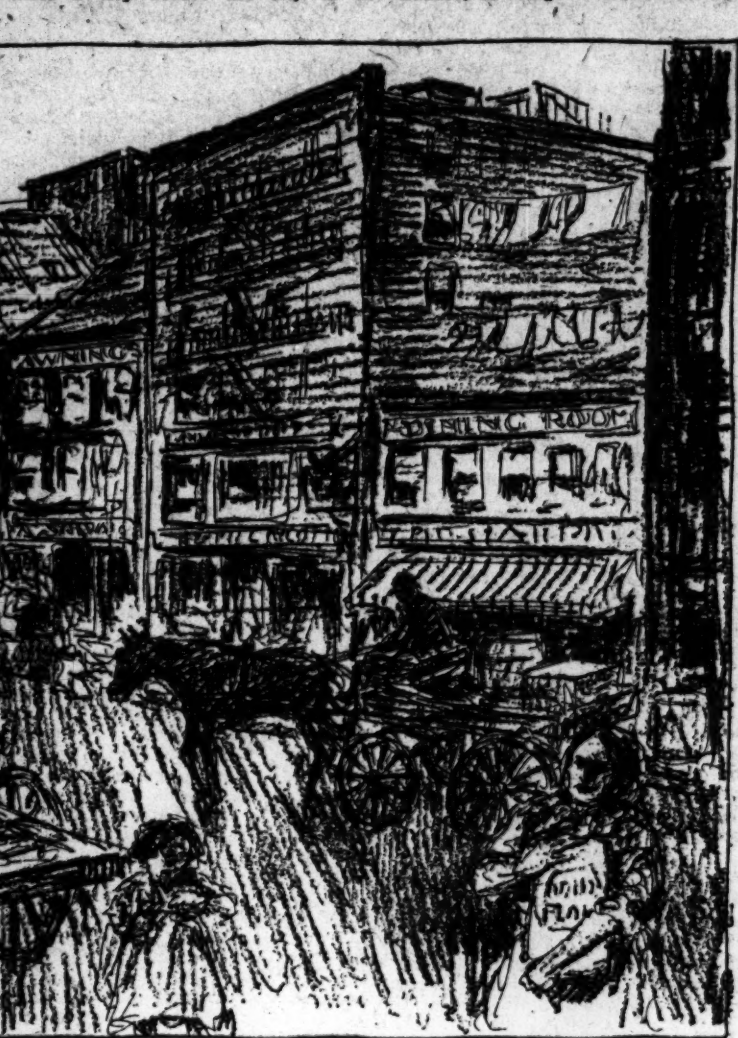
A SPRING MORNING DOWNTOWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the east a fan of pale light was turning with slow subtlety to rosy gold. A vane, almost obscured by an intervening shield of trees hinted at a later brassy glory. It was too early, in the subway, for the girl to be on duty at the ticket and instead there was a man, who peered sharply at me as I pushed a quarter under the grille for change. I was not bound for the country, which is the conventional, orthodox goal of all people whom spring entices from

thought of spice bazars where are tiny mounds of stuff which looks like dust flecked with bits of iridescence, heaps of dull green leaves crumbling into pungent powder at the touch, shadowy glass jars containing something rust-colored, and very precious. There was in the air, too, a strangely sweet, shy smell and, glimmering in the half light way down the street I could see a splash of color, mostly rose and red, and a figure with a shawl over its head putting about. Later I found that they call her Tina. Every man, woman and child in the neighborhood knows her well as the woman, alone in the world and indomitably courageous, who supports herself by selling flowers from the fat tub which she fills each morning after a trip across the city to the

market. I think the neighbors are grateful to Tina. She always smiles and she has beautiful flowers which are ridiculously cheap. She always knows all the gossip and has plenty of time to talk. . . . What an addition to any neighborhood!



People were beginning to tumble forth from dark doorways

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

sleep early in the morning. In a way I have no need of casual slips of the country—for the green—for there is a delicate group of four rhythmically swaying poplar trees just beyond the dull red of my tin roof. For the flowers—just now there is a cutting of stock with its crisp lavender flowers on my desk. So I wanted to find something beside green and flowers.

I found it. I thought I should.

In a Hodge-Podge of Shops

There is, in the heart of the city, a network of erratic streets with a hodge-podge of shops crowding the narrow sidewalks, and family washings hanging from lines festooned from one window to another. With sprigs of green in red pots which keep a precarious hold on window ledges, and a shrill jargon floating from upper windows. And other sounds. And odors which merge and ebb and flow. They cause one to close the eyes and imagine oneself in far countries—and then to fly open with a start at nothing more foreign than the loud cry of a cat!

Anyway it was to this network of streets, which curve abruptly or end when they seem only to have begun, that I went. In the more complacent, orderly uptown through which I had come there was nothing to indicate that within a few brief hours the streets would be crowded and noisy with a miscellaneous business. Excepting, perhaps, the retreating, shambling figure of which I caught just a glimpse as it rounded a corner, trundling a barrel which clanked on rusty wheels. The rubbish of yesterday must be picked up against today's accumulation, to be sure.

Somewhere a clock chimed. From a distant avenue there came a faint clang of a trolley car going. The gray bulk of the central market loomed quiet, uncommunicative. A slight wind stirred, bringing a hint of the gray-green water which lay beyond lowering tenements and a slender church spire. A pearl-gray pigeon winged over my head and swooped to the cobble to step quickly about, red eyes vigilant in search of interesting remnants from hucksters' carts.

In the streets of that district, which is as clearly defined as if it were marked off, there was the sound of unseen movement, as of people who had been up much longer than I. Shuffling behind thin walls, the squeal of a small child, a loud yawn, the crash of a tin can against paving. In a shop window, across one corner of which a spider had laid its delicate pattern, a sultry-furred cat slept. Then there were the odors. One

flower market. I think the neighbors are grateful to Tina. She always smiles and she has beautiful flowers which are ridiculously cheap. She always knows all the gossip and has plenty of time to talk. . . . What an addition to any neighborhood!

Red-Haired Philosopher

A flag floated lastly from the top of the fire house a few feet away and I stood there a moment watching it. . . . to be rudely jolted almost from my feet by the turbulent exit, through a door at my elbow, of a very small person with tangled curls of a splendid red, a pair of luminous hazel eyes and a somewhat disarranged pinafore. She sank on the sidewalk at the impact and pulling herself into a sort of crouching position gazed at me. Then she grinned impudently. "Hi—what are you?" It is quite amazing to have a small person peer at you from behind a curtain of curls with a manner which says, definitely, "Come now—I expect an answer."

She was much more the self-possessed of the two. She had evidently slept very well, was quite in tune with her world, and glad to find some one to talk to. So we sat down on the curb. It was almost like sitting in the street itself, but when the sun is just beginning to gild the tops of stately buildings and to reach down into narrow streets, when it is spring and there is a bright tub of flowers just a bit down the street, it doesn't make much difference where you sit.

The small person was like some fairy out of a dim woodland. She didn't belong to the city at all. I up and dove into the house, to return with a kitten which she made to jump through her clasped hands. We discussed, quite gravely, the question of whether small girls should go to school in springtime. I rather thought it was wise, but of course she thought I looked down from a miserable height with the incompetent judgment of a grownup. She said so, with the same directness with which she had made the reluctant kitten perform its simple trick.

She was really quite a remarkable child, living there in that crowded section for the week or two devised to entertain her and counting the days until she would thank her relatives prettily, and return to Mike and the plot of violets. Doubtless the relatives were simple people, working people, with little at their command to help a child while away sunlit hours if she didn't care for tumbling about in

narrow streets, screaming and romping with other children.

Presently the red-haired child looked absently at me, gathered up her kitten and murmured, "Hi—what are you?" as quickly as she had come. I sat stupidly on the curb for a moment thinking of the violets and the talk of the child, until a sharp laugh from an upper window reminded me that I was making a spectacle of myself. . . .

People were beginning to tumble forth from dark doorways. Girls in bright blues and pinks went up the narrow street on their way to factories. . . . Already they had snatched up last night's conversation where they had left it. . . . Hoarse cries which meant hucksters' wares echoed through the neighborhood, curiously warring, musical in a minor way. A red-faced man brought two dappled horses out of the fire station, riding one, holding the other by a leading rein, and went clippity-clop down the street with them. Some one, forgetting the city ordinance, threw a pail of water from a window and I felt the tiny dash of drops against my hand.

I stopped and had a word with Tina. Her flowers were laden with drops of water she had carefully sprinkled on them. There was, in a small glass on the window ledge, away from the tub of vivid roses and reds, a cluster of purple-black pansies, and Tina thought I should buy them. They were only 15 cents and very beautiful. Tina told me, too, that there was no one in the world who couldn't find something to be happy about if they tried. But I'm sure that Tina had never heard of Pollyanna.

The Day's Work Begins

A dynamo started in a great, sprawling red brick building and dark-faced men in blue jumpers passed and repassed a grilled window. Crates of new vegetables were being brought noisily to the sidewalk shops and water sprinkled on them to perk them up. A man who whistled diligently and quite tunelessly busied himself with polishing tomatoes and making a pyramid of them. He talked amiably with a dog which sat on the sill of his shop and watched him with alert brown eyes.

As more shop windows opened the smell of spice became richer. A breath of stronger wind brought in the tang of the sea. The single, important word "Ice" rang boldly down the street and heads appeared in upper windows, women chattered and waved their hands.

I had breakfast in a little room with men and women on their way to work all about me, people, doubtless, whose permission to rent a room from the Levines or the Kosatskis, or any one of the worthy families who eke out increasing family expenses that way, does not extend to breakfast in the over-crowded family kitchen. The cash register jingled musically. I heard rich voices murmur things I could not understand. I watched dramatic gestures made by beautifully modeled hands. I ate simple food from coarse crockery and liked it. I knew I must get back to my own work. The sun tugged at me. Spring tugs at everybody, I expect.

I wondered if the red-haired child would ever remember that, as we sat there on the curb, she had said that she would show me Mike if I would come to the little village where she lived. Probably not.

READY TO BUILD CUBA'S ROADS

HAVANA, Cuba.—Major-General George W. Goethals, retired, who has spent a week in the interior of Cuba, left for New York this week after expressing his willingness to take general charge of the government's project for a system of national highways. One condition of acceptance is that the roads shall be of concrete.

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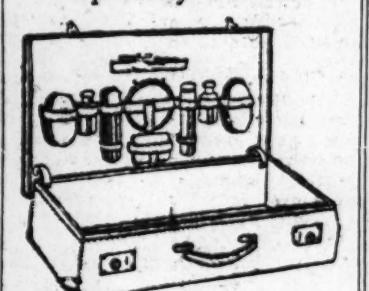
This handsome wicker tray, in light colors, is made with a fixed rack to hold jug and 6 glasses; stencil design bottom, glass covering. Complete with an attractive crystal set, handily decorated with colored roses and gilt border. An acceptable gift, unusual value. \$36.00

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Ladies' Over-night Bag—Very convenient for motor or train travel; black cobra hide, gilt lock and two clasps, moire lining, one long and two short pockets. Flexible bottom adds to the pleasure of its use. Unusual value.

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INDIA EMBARKS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Powers of the Elected Legislators Are No Longer to Be Curtailed by Men of the Government's Own Choosing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—A word or two will explain the nature of British India's new Constitution, which was inaugurated here recently by the Duke of Connaught.

The Central Legislature, the scope of which covers all India, is composed on the lines of the Legislature of the United Kingdom, namely, of three organs, the Viceroy, Council of State, and Legislative Assembly. Bills do not pass into law unless they have received the assent of these three authorities.

In certain cases provision is made for the Viceroy to exercise an overriding power and to certify, either that a measure is vital to the security and welfare of India, or to direct that further consideration of it be discontinued on the ground that it is inimical to those interests. Such a power is a necessary part of the equipment of a Governor-General until such time as the instruments of government are developed to the full extent of Indian home rule. It goes without saying that in the circumstances of the new Constitution they will be discreetly, not to say tardily, used.

Importance of Assembly

From the deliberative and legislative point of view, the assembly is the more important chamber of the Legislature. It is not entitled to interfere in matters of army control, but has wide powers over the budget and in a certain sense may be said to hold the perpetuation of the Government of India in its hands. It is true that the Government of India Act, the constitutional document which enshrines the provisions of the new Constitution, leaves India politically in a transitional stage, in which the same Legislature embraces an irremovable executive and an irresponsible majority.

As pointed out, the condition is frankly transitional and therefore anomalous; but the British people, speaking through the voice of the Imperial Parliament, took a characteristic step when, brushing aside the theoretical obstacles set up by constitutional pundits, they conferred a liberal measure of representative institutions upon the Indian people with the avowed intention of expanding it at no very distant date into something like home rule.

In the Legislative Assembly the elected majority and the government are separate entities with no constitutional link between them, except the fact that the government must carry its legislation and its taxation by the assent of the majority in question. What has been called "diarchy" is to be found in the constitution of the provincial councils. There are in India eight provinces, each of which has a governor and a legislative council. Under the new Constitution, responsibility for the administration of provincial subjects is divided between two wholly different parts of the provincial government.

Reserved Subjects

There are reserved subjects, such as police, which belong solely to the Governor himself acting through a member or members of an executive council, who are appointed with the approval of the Crown. Transferred subjects, such as education, are in the hands of the Governor acting through ministers responsible to the elected majority in the Legislative Council, and, therefore, standing in the position of Cabinet ministers in the United Kingdom.

It was against this unwelcome division of responsibility that the critics originally directed their fire; but it held the field because no one could propose an alternative which, at one and the same time, fulfilled the pledge of the home government that a substantial measure of home rule would be given, and yet protected certain vital interests the responsibility for which neither the electorate nor the parliamentary representatives of India were in a position to undertake.

It is too soon yet to say whether this policy of diarchy can provide smooth-running machinery of government during the transitional stage between autocracy and democracy. Granted the illogical and practical political instincts of the Englishman, the chances are that it will work without any serious breakdown. It has already survived the test of the first difficult session under the new Constitution, and though the Bengal Legislative Council has exceeded its powers in attacking the police vote, there is good reason to suppose that the Governor, Lord Ronaldsday, will be able to surmount the difficulty thus created.

Reformed System of Legislation

The Central Legislature in Delhi has presented a remarkable political study during the past three months. Officials of the Government of India made no secret last winter of their anxiety at the prospect of having to face a large elected majority in the assembly. Hitherto, it may be pointed out, the government has relied on an official majority, composed of men of its own choosing, with the aid of which it could pass or destroy any bill presented to the council.

This system was thoroughly vicious. It was the incarnation of the old official distrust of all Indian political manifestations. Under the new Constitution that official block is removed, and with its removal a new note of vitality is entering the Legislature, which thus embarks on a career of

promise, equipped with privileges and powers of which the Indian parliamentarian can make effective use if he chooses.

The elected members of the Legislature will take some time to discover the full extent of their powers. The process of testing them began in Delhi last February and will be continued in Simla this autumn. A further examination of the process itself is reserved for a later dispatch.

INTEREST IN MOTOR SHIPS INCREASES

Huge Drop in Oil Prices Have Given Motor Ships a Fuel Economy of 40 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Recurring labor troubles in the coal industry and the high price of coal undoubtedly have been among the contributing causes of the remarkable interest in motor ships. To these factors must now be added a considerable reduction in the cost of fuel oil. Diesel oil, which cost £26 per ton in British ports at the end of last year, has now fallen as low as £6 per ton, and bunker oil quoted last year at £14, is now down to £4 10s. per ton. It is estimated that this fall gives the motor ship a fuel economy of 40 per cent as compared with her steam-driven elder sister.

According to the shipping returns issued recently by Lloyd's register for the three months ended March 31, last, there were at the latter date 194 motor vessels under construction, 66 of which were being built in British yards. Twenty-seven of the latter vessels, totaling 133,630 tons gross, were under construction in the Clyde shipbuilding yards.

Rapid Progress

A significant indication of the rapid progress being made in the motor shipbuilding is revealed in these returns. Nearly one-half of the ships now under construction in Norway, Sweden and Denmark are being equipped with motor engines.

In Britain there is now being fitted out for the British India Steam Navigation Company a new passenger liner, the *Domala*, which will shortly be put into commission. She is being equipped with two North British Diesel engines of 2330-horsepower each, and estimated to produce a speed of 12½ knots. These engines are of a new type designed at the North British Diesel Engine Works, and are in eight-cylinder sets, each cylinder with a bore of 26½ inches and stroke of 47 inches. In addition, the *Domala* will be fitted with two 400-horsepower six-cylinder Diesel sets for driving the air compressors. Especial attention has been given to silencing the machinery, and it is expected that there will be no more noise than on a steam-driven vessel. The *Domala* is designed to carry 150 passengers and 10,500 tons of cargo.

Vessels Building

In addition to this vessel, three other large passenger motor liners are being built in Britain. Two motor vessels are under construction at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yards for the Holland-America Line. These ships will each be fitted with two 220-horsepower, eight-cylinder Harland & Wolff standard engines giving an estimated speed of 13 knots. The new vessels are 502 feet long, with 62 feet beam and have a deadweight capacity of from 12,000 to 14,000 tons.

Quite recently a new 14,000-ton oil tanker of the *Narragansett* type, particulars of which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago, was launched at Barrow. This vessel, the *Scottish Standard*, differs from the *Narragansett* in that the circulating pumps are separately operated, instead of being driven directly off the main engines. She is designed for a speed of 10½ knots on a daily fuel consumption of 10 tons.

Altogether motor shipbuilding appears to be one of the few industries at present showing evidences of prosperity.

REDUCING WAGES IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—Basing its action on the fall in the exchange, the 10 per cent reduction in the price of certain foodstuffs and the necessity of making competition with foreign manufacturers possible, the Swiss Federation of Employers in the Engineering and Metal Industries has informed the Swiss Federation of Metal Workers and Clockmakers, that a 50 per cent reduction will be made on cost of living bonuses.

To this the central committee of the federation has replied by refusing to accept the proposed reduction. In response to the argument of low currency in certain countries, the committee cites other countries where the exchange compares favorably with that of the Swiss franc and where no reductions have taken place. If it be true, it says, that the German worker receives an average wage of six to six and a half marks, it is equally true that the purchasing power of this wage is higher than that of the average wage of the Swiss metal worker receiving 1.75 francs per hour.

The drop in price of certain foodstuffs is counterbalanced by the rise in rent and taxes, apart from which the increased customs duties lately decided upon will tend to increase prices in general. Even in cases where wages have been already reduced the manufacturers have had to dismiss their workers. The committee advises all branches to refuse the reduction if asked to accept, and to do everything possible to defend themselves against its imposition, and appeals to the federal authorities to intervene in the dispute to prevent a conflict.

STATUS OF JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE

Anti-Semitism Was Never So Rife in Russia, While Lithuania Is "Another Palestine"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A considerable amount of interest has been aroused in the relations existing between the Jews and the Bolsheviks and in the treatment which the Semitic race is receiving in different parts of the world. Information on these points has recently been furnished by an article in the Jewish Chronicle, written by Miss Miriam Robbins, who has lately returned from Russia, and also by an interview with Councillor A. Finestone of Manchester, which is recorded in the same journal.

Miss Robbins considers it the duty of every one returning from Soviet Russia to deny the statement that the Jews are everywhere predominant there, that all the misery and the sufferings are caused by them, and that they are taking revenge for the oppressions inflicted upon the Hebrew race in Russia under Tsarism. It is true, Miss Robbins declares, that today the Jew is more before the public eye in Russia than he has ever been; but this can be explained by the fact that all restrictions have been abolished concerning his right to live.

A Free Citizen

The Jew in Russia today is as free a citizen as any naturally-born Russian. The fact is acknowledged that official positions are held by Jews, where previously this was unknown, but it has to be remembered, Miss Robbins states, that all positions in Russia at the present day are official, and that all enterprises and establishments have been nationalized. Good workers are said to be indispensable to the Soviet régime, and since the greater part of Russian Jewry belongs to the intelligentsia, it is claimed as natural that he should be found most capable of filling the posts.

The fact that only 4 per cent of the whole population in Russia is Jewish is given as a proof that the Jew does not predominate. Again, the greatest enemies of the Bolsheviks are said to be Jews. The leaders of the social revolutionaries, the Mensheviks, and the Cadets—all so-called counter revolutionaries—and a high percentage of those now in Paris and Berlin waging a battle of words against the Soviets, are Jewish émigrés.

Safe in Large Towns

In Russia itself the Hebrew Nationalists suffered the same privations as other Nationalists, though lately the Bolsheviks have made many concessions to Nationalists in general. The position of a Jewish Nationalist in the large towns is now a safe one, providing that nothing of a reactionary nature can be proved against him. Such is not the case, however, in the smaller towns, where the Nationalist movement has been practically suppressed.

At the beginning of the revolution, when the Central Soviet realized it had to act quickly, it issued the decree "All Power to the Local Soviets." In the provinces there were fewer men capable of holding the reins; these leaders held narrower views and used more restrictions, and were less lenient in dealing with Nationalists. Owing to the disastrous state of the means of communication in Russia, people in the remote regions, particularly in Siberia and the Ural Mountains, are badly informed as to conditions and events in general. This is said to account for the striking difference between the Nationalist movement in the larger towns and that in the provinces.

Anti-Semitism Rife

In spite of all this, Miss Robbins states, anti-Semitism in Russia among the people was never so rife as it is at the present time. With the improvement of the situation in general through the lifting of the blockade, it is said that the opposition will disappear. At the present time it is only the strong hand of the government in power that prevents any actual display of the anti-Semitic tendencies. If the Soviet régime fell, the country would the following day, the writer states, see wholesale attacks on Jews, as has been the case in these territories occupied by the White Guard.

In contrast to the above account, Mr. Finestone's experiences in Lithuania are given, where the position of Jews is so happy that it is described as another Palestine. Not a single restriction exists there, and the greatest harmony and most friendly relations reign between the Jews and their Christian fellow-subjects. The Jewish population numbers 750,000, of which a large proportion is on the land.

A Special Jewish Ministry

There is a special Ministry of Jewish affairs, the Minister of which is a Jew, and in addition, many Jews hold positions in government offices. The Zionist movement is strong in Lithuania. The Nationalists are active and it is common to hear boys speaking in Hebrew in the streets. As a matter of fact, Mr. Finestone says, every Jew of any education speaks four or five languages.

Trade conditions in Lithuania are described as good, the country exporting more than it imported last year. A great field is open for British goods, and resources in timber and land produce are of great value. "Lithuania," Mr. Finestone concluded, "is a state which has every right, both by its early traditions and by the tolerance and sense of justice it displays, to be recognized as an independent republic. It is this lack of recognition by the entente powers, . . . which is impeding its development."

On Saturday, June 18, this Store will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon, thus inaugurating the Summer Schedule of Business Hours, which will be the same as in previous years.

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For Monday

A Special Clearance of Women's Silk Dresses

comprising a number of this season's choice models, variously developed in Canton crepe, georgette, satin and crepe de Chine (sizes 34 to 44, inclusive)

will offer remarkable value at

\$48.00

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

For Monday

Drastic Price Reductions

will be made throughout the entire remaining assortments of

Women's Coats, Capes & Wraps

including

Three Important Groups

which will be re-priced, for quicker disposal, at

\$19.50, 29.00, & 58.00

at these greatly reduced prices offering exceptional values for Spring and Summer Outergarments.

(Third Floor)

For Monday

Several Thousands Yards of Summer Dress Fabrics

(in colors only)

comprising Printed and Embroidered Cotton Voiles and Imported Dress Linens (this season's materials) arranged in Dress and Skirt Lengths

and marked, for clearance, at

32c. to \$1.50 per yard

These fabrics will be sold **only** in Lengths

(First Floor)

For Monday

Another Important Sale of Women's Summer Cotton Frocks

in charming models and materials
exceptionally priced

Sleeveless Sports Frocks

Of eponge and French linens; variously priced . . . **\$9.75 & 12.75**

Daytime Frocks

Of French linen or mercerized striped tissue, . . . **\$12.75**
Of figured voile, . . . **15.00**
Of novelty tissue, . . . **18.00**
Of imported plain voile, . . . **19.50**
Of imported embroidered voile or dotted Swiss, . . . **\$21.00**
Of plain-colored organdy or fancy voile at . . . **\$22.50**
Of imported embroidered Swiss, 26.00

Many of these dainty frocks are richly embellished with lace and other trimmings.

All of the prices represent unusual values. (Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Women's and Misses' Bathing Costumes

featuring the most fashionable models and materials for the Summer of 1921, are assembled in the Department on the Third Floor. The prices, like the designs, are sufficiently varied to meet everyone's requirements.

The quotations are from regular stock:

Bathing Costumes

Of silk taffeta or satin, variously priced at . . . **\$11.50 to 48.00**
Of silk poplin . . . **7.50 to 9.50**

(The above prices include combination undergarment)

Swimming Suits

Of all-wool jersey, **\$6.00 to 24.00**

Beach Capes, Bathing Caps and Shoes in all the new styles attractively priced.

SIGNIFICANT EVENT
RECALLED IN ITALYPresent Year, Jubilee of "Law
of Guarantees." Affords a
Retrospect of Its Operation
During Four DecadesBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The present year is the centenary of two political movements: the Greek War of Independence and the abortive Piedmontese insurrection, which was the forerunner of the unity of Italy 40 years later. But it is also the jubilee of another important Italian institution, the Law of Guarantees, passed on May 13, 1871, which regulates the complicated relations between the Italian monarchy and the Papacy. It seems appropriate, therefore, to inquire how that famous compromise has worked in the 50 years of its existence.

When the father of General Cadorna marched into Rome through the breach in the Aurelian walls near the Porta Pia on September 20, 1870, there were two courses open to the government: to expel the Pope from his traditional seat, or to come to an arrangement with him. There were moments when the former alternative seemed possible, owing to the action of the Papacy itself. In the fourteenth century the Holy See had existed for 63 years under French influence at Avignon, and history contained several instances of popes driven from the Lateran, the Quirinal or the Vatican by foreigners or their own subjects, the latest example being the flight of Pius IX. to Gaeta in 1848, an event still commemorated on one of the ceilings of the present royal palace, the papal residence.

Conservatives in Power

Mr. Crispien, when Minister of the Interior in 1875, intimated that if the conclaves were held abroad, the Pope would no longer be allowed to reside there, and this intimation prevented the cardinals from leaving Rome to hold the election, as was often the case in the Middle Ages, elsewhere. Once or twice in the reign of Leo XIII there was talk of moving the seat of the Papacy to Malta or the tiny principality of Liechtenstein, which lies between Austria and Switzerland, and where Prince John II in the sovereign, having begun his reign in 1858.

Fortunately, when the Italians entered Rome, the right was in power, and Conservative tendencies prevailed. Consequently, no harsh measures, such as the Left might have proposed, were taken with the Papacy. Had they been adopted, other powers might sooner or later have espoused the Pope's cause, under pressure of their Roman Catholic subjects, and Italy would have been embroiled.

As it happened, the fall of the French Empire had prevented clerical intervention from that quarter, and Spain was not strong enough to interfere, especially as Queen Isabella II had been dethroned and a Republic, soon followed by the Liberal monarchy of the Italian Prince, Amedeo, was in power. The wisdom of the men who made the arrangement of 1871 has been fully proved by the course of these 50 years. Anticlericalism and clericalism are no longer the dividing line of Italian politics, and probably none of the Roman Catholic deputies in Parliament would advocate the restoration of the temporal power.

"Exterritoriality" of Papal Palaces

The Law of Guarantees permitted the Papacy to retain a tiny scrap of territory: the Vatican and Lateran, with their adjacent buildings and gardens, besides the Papal villa with its two gardens at Castel Gandolfo, overlooking the Alban lake, some 13 miles from Rome, originally the fortress of the Gandolfi family, from which it derived its present name, but incorporated with the domain of the Holy See by Clement VIII. in 1604. From that time the Popes down to 1869 usually resided there in the summer, and Alexander VII, who much enlarged the villa, "would go there for two months at a time," fascinated, no doubt, by the lovely views of the sea on the one side and the Alban lake and the Alban mount on the other.

Since the summer of 1869, however, no Pope has set foot in Castel Gandolfo, because, unless he went by aeroplane, he would have to traverse Italian territory to reach it. Cardinal Merry del Val, however, when Secretary of State to Pius X, used to spend his summer holidays there and walk about in the Alban hills.

The "exterritoriality" of these palaces has caused no inconvenience to anyone. At times there has been a request to give the Pope a strip of land down to the sea, but that would not be in his interest; for as Count von Bismarck said during the "Kulturkampf," if the Pope had only had his old port of Civita Vecchia, the German Government would have settled its difficulties with him by sending the fleet to bombard it! Besides, communication with the outside world is simply assured to the Papacy by another article of the Law of Guarantees, which allows foreign representatives to be accredited to the Holy See with the immunities and privileges of those accredited to the Quirinal, while the Papal correspondence is inviolable.

Representatives at Vatican
Since 1870 the number of foreign diplomats connected with the Vatican has steadily increased, especially since the war. Great Britain, in December 1914, for the first time since Lord Castlereagh's mission in 1807, sent a minister to the Holy See in the person of Sir Henry Howard, who was followed in 1916 by the present Minister, Count de Sallés. France is soon to send a representative; Jugoslavia and several other smaller

states created by the peace treaties, have already done so. No inconvenience has been caused to the Italian Government thereby; indeed, the problem of having "two kings of Brentford" in one city has been solved by the Law of Guarantees.

One article has never been carried out, because the Papacy has never demanded its execution—that which assigned an annual donation, free from taxes, of 3,225,000 lire to the Holy See. Supposing that were now claimed, the total arrears, exclusive of interest, would amount to 485,750,000 lire.

Some years ago a pamphlet, suggesting the possible claim of the Vatican to this large sum, was published, and the presentation of such a bill would certainly be an unpleasant surprise in the present state of Italian finance. But the Vatican is not likely to make a complete reconciliation with the Quirinal, a reconciliation which would be less to the interest of either party than their actual relations, cordial even intimate, but yet quite informal. Not the least of these advantages from the Italian standpoint is the lack of any obligation to pay over 24,000,000 to the Holy See, as long as the present position lasts.

Experience of the War

The war was the most severe trial which the Law of Guarantees had undergone, and the result was gratifying to the Vatican, which was able to remain neutral, while Italy was at war. Representatives of the central empires to the Holy See left Rome, indeed, but were not forced to leave it. A formal protest was raised when Italy occupied the Palazzo di Venezia, the seat of the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican, but this occupation was due to the popular demand that what had been Venetian territory, for this had been before 1871 the residence of the Venetian Ambassador, should no longer, as it was in 1866, be retained by Austria.

When Monsignor Gerlach, the papal keeper of the robes, who was resident at the Vatican, although an Austrian, was accused of complicity in a plot against Italy, the right of asylum was respected, but a hint was given that he must flee to Switzerland and would be allowed to reach it without arrest. Only when he was safely over the Swiss frontier was a warrant issued against him. Thus Italian finesse settled what might have been an awkward question.

Probably history presents no instance of such an arrangement as that which has thus quietly existed in Rome for half a century, for the coexistence of the Ecumenical Patriarchate with the Turkish Empire in Constantinople since 1453 is only a partial parallel to that of the Papacy and the Italian throne in Rome since 1870.

Several suits put pressure upon the ecumenical patriarchs which Italian kings have never put upon the popes; besides, the patriarch has since represented only one race, while the Pope has followers in many. Looking back, then, we may consider the Law of Guarantees as the most successful act of the Lanza Cabinet, which was in office when Rome was taken. It realized Cavour's famous maxim: "A free church in a free state"; indeed, a draft of a similar law had been drawn up by that great statesman himself.

AUSTRALIA NOT REVOLUTIONARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—"I know that the democracy of this State and of Australia is going in for big things and big changes, but it is going in for them on the safe and sound lines of evolution rather than revolution." In such words, James Dooley, Acting Labor Premier of New South Wales, reassured the Chamber of Agriculture. "There will never be a revolution in Australia," declared Mr. Dooley, "so long as the ruling forces of the country, the governments, the business men, the manufacturers, and employers generally, realize at all times that the people with whom they are dealing are human beings like themselves, and so long as they exercise tolerance for the view and opinions of those opposed to them. It is not the use of power but the abuse of power that causes revolution. The revolutionary doctrines that are complained of are being preached by probably not more than half a dozen persons."

TARIFF DEFORED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Placing of high tariff duties on wool by the United States were regretted as hampering the trade between the United States and New Zealand, by John Corry, Mayor of Blenheim, New Zealand, and George T. Bush, exporter from Auckland in the course of talks before the Boston Shoes Trades Club.

GERMANY FAVORED
IN UPPER SILESIAVoters in 13 Districts Oppose
Polish Rule—Industrial Tract
Thus "Won" by the GermansBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In view of the fact that, even before this dispatch is published in The Christian Science Monitor, allied proposals in regard to the future of Upper Silesia will have been made known, the results of the recent plebiscite deserve to be recalled in full detail. Upper Silesia, for voting purposes, was divided into 16 voting districts. In those voting districts the following results were reached:

Voting district	No. German voters	No. Polish voters
Oppeln	78,813	25,915
Cogel	69,843	16,704
Gr. Strzelitz	43,254	23,123
Leobschütz	45,685	235
Pless	15,924	49,388
Ratibor	43,244	20,172
Rybnik	25,795	48,496
Beuthen	74,600	73,080
Gleiwitz	51,022	23,809
Kattowitz	53,594	29,546
Koenigsbush	31,848	10,764
Lublinitz	15,308	11,202
Rosenberg	22,750	10,750
Hindenburg	45,217	42,232
Obersiebenbrunn	35,237	4,472
Tarnowitz	17,900	28,900
Total	725,536	471,711

The results thus quoted show that Germany achieved a substantial majority of the total poll, procured victories in 13 out of the 16 voting districts, and also won handsomely in the much-talked-of industrial triangle, namely, that piece of territory which includes the voting districts of Beuthen, Gleiwitz, Kattowitz, and Hindenburg.

Notwithstanding the result of the plebiscite, it seems clear that instead of giving the whole of the area to Germany the Inter-Allied Commission proposes to partition Upper Silesia, and certainly, if the French view prevails, to give the larger and more important section to Poland. In view of that possibility the German Foreign Office has just issued a memorandum, which deserves careful consideration, outlining the objections which there are to the partition plan.

"From the historical standpoint Upper Silesia has always," says the memorandum referred to, "formed one land. If in very ancient times the territory in question was divided into two divisions—north and south—with the development of industry, especially the coal industry, the division became obliterated. The southern part, the districts of Rybnik and Pless, had formerly a flourishing, many-branched iron industry. In its place more recently a considerable and very promising coal industry was developed, and both industries are now in very intimate connection with the industrial area situated to the north."

Coal Field Divided

"The economic, technical, and social factors rendering the division of Upper Silesia extremely difficult are very important. The coal fields owned by the various colliery companies are situated in different districts. For example, one colliery company has coal mines in the districts of Kattowitz, Beuthen, Pless, and Rybnik; another has coal fields in the districts of Kattowitz, Gleiwitz, and Pless; and other in the districts of Kattowitz and Rybnik. One and the same colliery company has mines in four different districts of the much-coveted industrial area. How would it be possible to partition such property?"

"An additional and very important technical objection of the Upper Silesian coal fields lies in the quality of the coal found in the southern section. To a very considerable extent that coal is soft, and falls into such fine granulations that it must be converted into coke. For that purpose the smelting industry adjoining is the natural agent, and a separation of territory would cause great damage to both industries. Similar complications would occur in the case of the zinc and iron industries if a division of Upper Silesia from the political standpoint were to take place. The iron works situated toward the east of the industrial area are dependent on the coke obtained from the collieries situated in the western and southern parts."

"The fact that the whole of Upper Silesia is dependent in the matter of water supply and electricity power on the same source affords another argument against the projected division. It is pointed out that owing to the vast industrial population in Upper Silesia the water supply problem is a very great one, and that serious social and hygienic dangers would follow any tampering with frontiers. The same considerations apply in the case of the supply of electricity for industrial purposes."

Railway Consideration

The memorandum mentioned proceeds: "If the question of communications, railways, roads and waterways, is considered, another powerful argument against the partition of Upper Silesia emerges. The entire railway net is controlled by the railway headquarters situated at Kattowitz. Mainway traffic, not merely on the rail lines but on the subsidiary lines, is

extremely congested. Before the war more passenger trains entered and left Kattowitz than Breslau, and the extent of goods railway traffic can be gauged when the fact is known that that of Upper Silesia forms one-tenth of the total Prussian goods traffic. The organization and control of such traffic is only possible because of the present political unity of the area served."

The food difficulties which would certainly follow if the agricultural part of Upper Silesia is separated from the industrial area are also referred to in the memorandum under consideration. "The population in the mining area," it is mentioned, "are fed almost entirely by the foodstuffs coming from the agricultural districts adjoining the Polish frontier. It is true that the erection of a frontier between them would not necessarily prevent the free flow of foodstuffs, but at the same time a state of uncertainty would always prevail, and by the closing of the Polish frontier at any moment several millions of workers would suffer considerable inconvenience."

CHEESE INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News-Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—The manufacture of cheese as a basic dairy industry has been again demonstrated this season despite the fall in price of that commodity on the European market. There is a steady demand for cheese because it is an important article of daily consumption in European countries, and while nobody expects to see anything like war-time prices yet the place the Canadian product holds on the foreign market is one that Canadian farmers cannot afford to lose. Since the war other forms of manufacturing milk products have come into existence; but while they offered strong competition for a time, and in some localities caused the cheese factories to close, it is now apparent that the farmers appreciate their old reliable industry and are glad to have it return to when they are not quite satisfied with other channels for their milk.

TAX MEETING DATE SET

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The National Tax Association will hold its fourteenth annual conference at the Mount Pleasant Hotel, Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains, September 12-16. The association includes in its membership tax officials of the various states, the possessions of the United States and the Canadian provinces.

OPEN SHOP ACCEPTED

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The Bakers Union, which has been nine weeks on strike against the open shop ultimatum of the Master Bakers Association, has voted to accept the open shop policy and the strike has been declared off. The master bakers agreed to take back the strikers as places are available.

MAKING THE FUTURE
SAFER FOR YOUTHLeague Formed During War by
British Soldiers Will Provide
Driving Force to Push on
Process of Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the European war a group of young British soldiers banded themselves together at the front in a small league having for its ultimate ideal the establishment of a new order of society based on brotherhood and equity, affording opportunity for the free expression of the individual for the benefit of the community, and guided by justice and love.

The soldiers were of the opinion that the war had "resulted in personal experience of great depth and real sincerity," and they agreed to hold meetings for the study of national questions, and to induce a greater sense of personal responsibility of citizenship toward the laws which govern social and economic conditions. Other young men who had been taken captive by the Turks met and simultaneously adopted similar ideals; while in another section of the battle front a third group waxed eloquent over the possibilities of a "League of Youth."

Equally progressive ideas had been simmering with the young men at home, and steps were taken to organize these ideas in concrete form, and to establish a league which, to quote the original manifesto, should be "expressive of the political thought and idealism of the time, and seek to translate, by constitutional methods, such idealism into action." The formation of this league crystallized into actual facts the various ideas of a large number of people. How to reconcile the ideals of youth with the hard, matter-of-fact and practical politics of the day, how to elevate thought that men should think in terms of peace rather than in terms of war was the problem confronting the initiators of this movement. The watchword, in brief, was to be: "Make the future safe for Youth."

The Driving Force

The function which a league of youth will play in the world is to provide the driving force, the same driving force, which will push on the process of change, but which will realize that it has got a "great difficulty" always to meet, the difficulty of adjusting the present to the future, the difficulty of the transition. For, after all, this readjustment of our social life is the biggest problem that every country has to face, certainly now. It would not be exaggerating to say it is the biggest problem we have ever had to face; a bigger problem than

the readjustments of the past, because the population is more dense and civilization is much more complicated.

Democracy to be effective must be educated and it is precisely this function that must make the League of Youth appeal to every thinking young man and woman of today, pleading with them to study contemporary history and present-day problems; to equip themselves for the high adventure of citizenship, and to create the ideal of social service, to aim at political stability in the younger generation and form a nucleus of opinion that will prevent hastily conceived and ill-considered action, which is naturally prevalent when full facts and arguments are not available in a world which is distraught by economic pressure and a renascence of political thought.

International Aspect

Not least in importance is the international aspect. Young men and women in other countries, notably America, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, are binding themselves together with similar objects, and seeking to bring a new outlook into national and international problems. In England the League of Youth is gaining ground. Amongst its most enthusiastic supporters are people well known in America. The Prime Minister is president, and Lady Astor, M. P.; H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Alfred Noyes, John Drinkwater and many of the younger members of Parliament are among those who have banded together and are determined to try and create a great international fellowship, a great community of men and women of good will, that shall frankly recognize the following facts, namely:

That love and not hate, is the fundamental truth on which hangs the well-being of the world, and that reliance on brute force is incompatible with the highest social good. That all men and women can be encouraged to pursue unselfish ends, and that it is a finer thing to love one's fellow men and to seek to bring beauty and happiness in human lives, than to love one's possessions, or to harness one's sympathies. That extravagance, sloth, waste and selfishness are sins against the commonwealth, embittering human relationships, intensifying hatred and prolonging national discord.

Citizens' Service

That sacrifice and service are demanded from all citizens, but the higher the position and the greater the wealth, the larger the measure of sacrifice and service demanded; that the privilege to generate joy is not bounded by the frontiers of one's own family or one's own class.

With a movement such as a "League of Youth," the future is full of hope. Innumerable problems are awaiting solution, industrial, social, and political. Youth, it is felt, must play its part, shaping not only the institutions

of our day, but the temper, judgment and thought of the age. The new map of Europe, no less than the domestic affairs of every country, demand their attention, and in proportion as youth brings not indifference, or the narrow view, but service, constructive thought and moral courage, so will the future be made safe for the dawn of a new world.

GENERAL GOURAUD
AT BEIRUT FAIRBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Though open to the public on April 15, the visit of General Gouraud on April 30, was generally regarded as the official opening of the Beirut Fair. At 4 o'clock the general arrived, accompanied by members of the French "Jury d'Exposition," high government officials, and delegations from various Syrian towns. The tour of the stands occupied two hours.

At Stand 203, the Book Stall, General Gouraud stopped for a few minutes when Mr. Antonin, representative of "La Fonderie Deberny," offered to the High Commissioner a miniature copy of La Fontaine's "Fables," richly bound and much sought after by book-lovers since this edition has never been put on sale. The firm of Deberny possesses only three copies. This little masterpiece, made up in movable characters, "corps 3," that is to say, a little larger than a pin, has required 10 years of steady labor to see the light of day.

In the evening a banquet attended by 200 guests was given at the French restaurant.

UNITED STATES COAL
TRADE WITH IRELANDBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—While England is fighting over the coal strike, the Colliery Investment Trust of America has its representative, J. H. Gardner, in Dublin laying the foundation for a direct coal trade between Ireland and America.

It is estimated that Ireland can obtain her coal from the United States of America at a lower rate than she is permitted to have it from Wales. It is hoped that "he trade in linen, lace, woolen goods and Irish marble will receive an immediate and appreciable impetus."

Some time ago Lord Morris, then Governor of Newfoundland, offered an annual subsidy of £5000 for the development of Galway as a trans-Atlantic port, with a view to developing a direct trade from there to Ireland, but his scheme proved abortive, because it did not meet with the approval of the British Government.

DODGE BROTHERS
announce
a substantial reduction
in the prices of their cars



The first cost is practically the last

HENSHAW MOTOR CO.
989 Commonwealth Ave., Boston



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GERMAN THREES ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Persistent Demand for These Notes Reported Even in Spite of Discouragement and Disapproval of Informed Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—From time to time in the course of the past few months there has been quite a little boom in the London Stock Exchange in German threes. Nothing, of course, on a very large scale; but still enough to occasion comment and attract attention. The demand comes mainly from small clients and largely from the country; the City itself has very little to say in favor of the security, but the opinion of amateur economists asserts itself none the less against that of the expert and the professional. It is a curious example of spontaneous and persistent demand, arising no one quite knows how or where, and resisting the discouragement and disapproval of informed opinion.

The extent to which this foreign demand has developed and persisted can be seen in the anomalous position to which German threes have gradually climbed in their own market. In Berlin every one is perfectly well aware that the finances of Prussia are in an incomparably better position than those of the Empire. The centralization of financial authority in Germany since the Revolution, while it deprived the constituent states of much of their habitual revenue, also relieved them of a considerable portion of their accumulated liabilities. The railway debt, for example, is surrendered to the Reich along with the railway revenue, and no state has profited more by this redistribution than Prussia. Consequently, any German would readily pay more for a 3 per cent security issued by the Prussian Government than for a similar security issued by the German Government.

Above Prussian Threes

Nevertheless, on the Bourse in Berlin, German threes are quoted at a considerably higher price than Prussian threes. The difference between the two prices has tended to increase steadily in spite of German opinion as to the relative value of the two securities. And the reason for the difference, which provokes growing amusement and surprise in Berlin financial circles, is simply that German threes are quoted in the official lists of London, Brussels, Amsterdam and Switzerland, and that therefore Englishmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, and, last but not least, Americans, are competing with one another to buy them up, whenever they feel inclined to look round for a German security.

There are perhaps good reasons why investors in these countries who take a long—some might say an uncommodious—view, should wish to stake their money on the credit of the German Government. Certainly the reports which reach London of the industrial condition of Germany have been, of late, increasingly favorable. The average investor appears not to distinguish very sharply in his mind between the prospects of German trade and the prospects of German Government finance; and indeed the greater obligations which Germany should have to accept when the reparations question was being debated, the stronger (paradoxically enough) was the demand for German threes, and the higher became the value of the German mark in the exchange market. Perhaps it would be foolish to look for rhyme or reason in these fluctuations of sentiment. But there is one factor in the situation which affects the whole financial situation of Germany profoundly enough to merit special attention; it is the huge volume of mark notes which are known to be held as a speculative investment in almost every country in the world.

Prospect of Recovery

The connection between these mark notes and the value of German threes is this, that the optimists who hold them are gambling purely for the appreciation of their capital value, and are drawing in the meantime no interest whatever on their investment. Sooner or later it must dawn on many of them that this is an exceedingly wasteful proceeding. The value of the interest on the most productive investment may, indeed, be small compared to the capital appreciation which would attend the return of German marks to pre-war parity. But the mark recovers, if it recovers at all, comparatively slowly, and the loss of interest on money invested in notes is continuous and cumulative. Consequently, no doubt, when optimism begins to wane, there is a tendency for holders to exchange their notes; and if they still believe that marks will return to pre-war parity in the long run, the notes are exchanged for German threes, which can be bought in the international market; and so the demand for German threes is fed until their price in Berlin rises to a level which is quite out of relation to that of other comparable securities.

But the question of these mark notes held abroad has a far wider significance than this; for they constitute a permanent menace to the currency problem of the German Government. Even the optimist who held onto his notes for so long and then parted with them for German threes has produced a more important result than he probably suspected. For his notes are returned to Germany, they contribute there to an expansion of the currency in circulation, and so they tend to affect the general level of prices in Germany and to disturb

PROBLEM OF "ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES

Stabilization at Some Level Is Needed to Restore Normal Business but Difficulty Is to Arrive at Acceptable Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Among the efforts to stimulate business is the cry of "prices are at rock bottom," but this ultimatum appears to lack the power to convince buyers to the extent desired at any rate, especially since each day brings forth further concessions in the march of readjustment toward more normal conditions. It is obvious that the volume of trade necessary to normal business will come only with restored confidence that follows equitable prices, the possible exception being quotations on imperative necessities such as coal, which seems to have forced itself beyond the pale of a competitively regulated business into the realm of approaching governmental regulation.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY REPORT

Sales Last Year \$26,429,659 or \$3,000,000 Above Previous Year—Canadian Firms Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sales of the Dominion Textile Company for the year ended March 31, 1921, aggregated \$26,429,659, against \$23,429,670 the preceding year. Total net profits amounted to \$1,331,010, against \$1,345,375 the preceding year, and the balance available for the common stock equaled 21.6 per cent, against 22.1, the smaller percentage, despite larger profits, being due to reserves for welfare and other accounts which were taken into consideration before paying dividends. The dividend paid on the common was at the rate of 10 per cent, against 8 in 1920. Rentals for the year decreased by \$80,000, and bond interest increased by \$30,000, so that, after preferred and common dividends, surplus amounted to \$583,548, against \$703,961 the preceding year. This, added to previous surplus, brings present balance up to \$4,636,592.

According to the balance sheet, net working capital is up by \$400,000, to \$6,398,471; investments are up \$1,856,000 to \$3,707,908; cash and bills receivable are up \$240,000 to \$559,520; commercial loans were down from \$4,160,420, as of March 31, 1920, to \$1,159,752; and the company paid off \$417,500 maturing Montgomery Cotton bonds. Stocks of raw cotton on hand on March 31, 1920, were valued at \$4,497,094 and last March were valued at \$357,121. Manufactured cotton on hand increased \$300,000 to \$880,731. In last year's statement an item of \$550,820 supplies was shown against no similar item in 1920. Plant valuation was increased slightly to \$15,073,361, but the sharp cut in inventories and accounts receivable was reflected in reduced total assets, which are given at \$28,999,693, compared with \$28,968,243 in 1920 and \$20,301,665 in 1919.

"It will be seen from the figures," said Sir Charles Gordon, the president, "that although we have passed through a year of great difficulties, the result has been very satisfactory."

NEW YORK STATE SECURITIES SOLD

ALBANY, New York—Of the offering of \$41,800,000 5 per cent serial gold New York State bonds, \$31,800,000 has been sold at 101.212 to a syndicate headed by the National City Company and consisting of the First National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. The \$31,800,000 covers \$20,000,000 high-grade improvement bonds dated March 1, 1921, \$5,000,000 bonds for state forest preservation dated March 1, 1921, and \$6,800,000 for canal barge terminals, dated January 1, 1921.

There was also offered an issue of \$10,000,000 to pay soldiers' bonuses. For this issue only \$100,000 was bid without qualification. A bid for the entire \$41,800,000, including the \$10,000,000 soldiers' bonus bonds, was rejected because it demanded adjudication by June 11.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices were again strong yesterday, July closing 1 1/2 points higher, at 136, and September advancing one point to 118 1/2. Changes in corn prices were slight, July closing at 63 1/2 and September at 62 1/2. July rye 1.28 1/2, September rye 1.08 1/2, July barley 44c, September barley 65c, July pork 17.00, July lard 9.85, September lard 10.30, October lard 10.30, July ribs 10.17, September ribs 10.42b.

LOAN FOR COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Actual advances of \$2,000,000 to assist in the exportation of cotton have been made by the United States War Finance Corporation. The corporation has also advanced \$500,000 on a loan approved for a total of \$1,000,000 for the shipment of cotton to Japan.

STEEL CORPORATION TONNAGE

NEW YORK, New York—The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation showed 5,483,487 tons of unfilled orders on hand May 31, compared with 5,445,224 on April 30. The latest figure is the smallest since March, 1919, when it was 5,430,572 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Delays incidental to making remittances to Poland have been largely eliminated by a plan recently completed by the Polish Government. The plan provides that remittances shall be sent on official Polish Government forms, and will enable any bank or foreign remittance agent in the United States to remit remittances to Poland at reasonable rates. It will also assure their safe and quick delivery or a refund to the sender. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed the Polish Government's agent in the United States to handle details of transactions.

The first paper mill in the Canadian prairie provinces will be built at an ultimate cost of \$5,000,000, as the result of a grant of 780 square miles of pulp forest east of Winnipeg to J. D. McArthur, head of the Manitoba Pulp & Paper Company. The company, under terms of the grant, must spend \$1,500,000 within three years. The mill is to have an immediate capacity of 100 tons of pulp daily.

David F. Houston, United States Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration, has become associated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. While his title has not yet been decided, his chief work with the company will be on the financial side.

Leading silk men in Miyazaki-Prefecture (northern part of Japan) have under consideration the plan of establishing the Miyazaki Silk Bank, with a capital of \$2,000,000 yen and 5,000,000 yen, respectively. Gold imports at New York in May totaled over \$50,000,000, compared with April, \$31,700,000; March, \$101,600,000; February, \$44,300,000; January, \$28,100,000. Last week between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 were received.

NEW YORK MARKET AGAIN DEPRESSED

NEW YORK, New York—Weakness was again in evidence in the stock market yesterday, the list closing generally lower. Encouraged by further unfavorable industrial conditions, shorts directed their efforts mainly toward oils and kindred issues. Many of these stocks recorded lowest prices of the year. Oils, especially Mexican petroleum, were sharply depressed in price. Last week between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 were received.

Automobiles have just completed another series of reductions and the steel industry has made a few more concessions. Shipments of the steel industry are running considerably below production, which in May averaged around 30 per cent of capacity. Estimated shipments of finished steel are being made at the rate of 20 per cent of capacity, with production not greatly in excess of 25 per cent.

United States Steel is now operating between 30 per cent and 35 per cent of capacity, compared with 40 per cent in May, but its shipments are even less. There is considerable confusion in the matter of prices, with various companies under-bidding each other in order to secure business. Manufacturers admit the situation today is worse than it has been in years, but are confident a turn for the better is not far off.

Merchandising activity in the United States is summarized by the Credit Clearing House of New York. For the week ending June 10 it reports a general continuance of the favorable situation of the previous week rather than any rapid improvement. Purchases from wholesalers and manufacturers show a slight falling off from last week, and are considerably less than a year and two years ago.

Indebtedness is even with a week ago, but slightly heavier than in the corresponding weeks of 1920 and 1919. Payments are not so active as last week, and are much less active than a year and two years ago. The report shows improved merchandising conditions except in the middle and south agricultural sections where the price of corn and cotton is still a barrier.

Building activity continues to gain as prices recede for material and labor. The building investigation in New York City has revealed how millions of dollars have been unnecessarily and unfairly added to the cost of housing. These with whatever excessive charges that have been made by the lumbermen and dealers in other materials throughout the country, are all in a fair way to be rectified as they are exposed. Additional pressure is being brought to bear for fair prices especially since the acuteness of the housing shortage is forcing recognition of the problem by business men as a body. In Pittsburgh the Chamber of Commerce has organized a corporation to build 2000 houses this year at a cost of \$10,000,000, and quite naturally as a group these men will exert every influence to bring building prices down.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Exchange returns are showing the inevitable results of the trade depression and the coal strike. For the period April 1 to May 7 they were: Receipts £114,443,246; Expenditure £115,644,042. For the corresponding period last year the figures were: Receipts £151,644,042; Expenditure £132,537,527.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,511,036,000, a decrease of 29.5 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 24.8 per cent.

SPANISH FINANCIAL UNREST DISCUSSED

Credit and Prospects Are Conceded to Be All Right but Strong Hands Must Direct Business in Proper Channels

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—At the end of the second week of May the word "panic" was being freely used by responsible financial and commercial people, and even bankers, to describe the state of feeling that had suddenly arisen in regard to the foreign exchange and the consequences of its sudden and strong depression against Spain. A slight but persistent depreciation had been going on for two or three weeks. It was not more than a few centimes a day, but it was disconcerting to regular, and the signs were not good. Suddenly the market took a downward plunge, lost a point and a half and against the pound in two days, and then, losing control of itself, as it were, it gave away more than two points in a day. It then stood at 21.85 pesetas to the pound, and the percentage exchange with France touched 70.

As against the pound this was the worst exchange since the dark days of the Cuban war, but for a week or two the peseta had been in this region of new and bad records. The sudden fall to 21.85 was astounding, and it set the whole world of Spain that takes any interest in money affairs upon an edge of excitement. When the new exchange figures were posted outside the banks in Madrid, people gathered, and there were murmurs of dismay. Many who were not convinced by other warnings—such as have been ceaselessly made in some of the more serious newspapers for some time past—that Spain had done ill with her war gains and was pursuing an unwise policy now, believing that these were just pessimistic croakings such as are continually heard in relation to other affairs, and that they had no foundation, in fact, realized now that there was cause for serious consideration. Some of them realized it still more when on inquiry they found that certain foreign banks of the greatest importance would not do exchange business at the official rate, a French bank requiring a difference of three or four points in its favor.

Fluctuation of Peseta

On the day following the descent of the peseta to 21.85 against the pound, successful efforts were made to steady it and it rose to 20, with the rate of 65.80 against the franc. But the anxiety remained. There are many causes for this state of things, and they operate conjointly, while at the same time, as is usual in these circumstances, there is no absolute reason for such a sudden plunge of the peseta. Spanish credit and Spanish prospects are still all right, and will remain so, but it is essential that the realities of the situation should be better understood and acted upon. The heavy deficit in the budget just announced by the Finance Department, the notification that Germany had agreed to pay the reparations costs demanded by the Allies, a further acute realization of the heavy expenditure being incurred in Morocco without any present or immediately prospective return, and the announcement by the Ministry of Public Works of a grand scheme of expenditure on works which are really essential but enormously expensive have been the main factors in causing the sharp fall in the peseta.

All these factors, but especially the first, second and fourth, were brought into action practically simultaneously. The budget deficit comes as a shock. As to the German reparations and its effect upon Spain, it has to be pointed out that the peseta reached its record highest value when the European war was at its worst, and there has been an impression in Spain that further serious difficulties would arise when Spain stood to gain, and her credit to be enhanced. But the adjustment of the difficulties between the Allies and Germany has had the effect naturally of establishing British and French

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

was again in evidence in the stock market yesterday, the list closing generally lower. Encouraged by further unfavorable industrial conditions, shorts directed their efforts mainly toward oils and kindred issues. Many of these stocks recorded lowest prices of the year. Oils, especially Mexican Petroleum, were sharply depressed in the last hour, extreme declines of 2 to almost 6 points being registered. Call money was at 6 per cent. Sales aggregated 774,700 shares.

The close was heavy: Mexican Petroleum 133 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Atlantic Gulf 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; American Sugar 74 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern Pacific 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; United States Rubber 58, off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cuba Cans preferred 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

INQUIRY DEMANDED
BY LORD PARMOORPressure Exerted for Investigation
into Shooting by Black
and Tans at Castle Connell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The hands of those who are, under a sense of shame, concerned at the conduct of British forces in Ireland will be strengthened by the evidence brought before the House of Lords recently by Lord Parmoor. In the words of Lord Morris the country is under a debt of gratitude to the noble Lord for bringing this matter forward, and pressing his demand for a public and impartial inquiry.

The evidence in question relates to the incident at Castle Connell where it will be remembered, a party of auxiliaries recently raided the hotel and shot a number of policemen in the belief that they were Sinn Féiners. Lord Parmoor read letters from his brother, W. Harrison Cripps, who was staying at the hotel at the time of the raid. These letters relate how, as Mr. Cripps and his wife were sitting down to dinner one evening, there was a sound of firing, and two "rough-looking men" rushed in and covered them with revolvers, holding them prisoners thus for three or four minutes without speaking.

Like "Red Indians"
The attacking party numbered some sixty or more men who were at first taken to be Sinn Féiners. "To my horror," the letter continues, "the perpetrators were the 'Black and Tans' Auxiliary forces. Our landlord, a perfectly innocent, honorable man, was killed almost before our eyes. Two police were shot. The whole place was shot to pieces by a machine gun brought inside the hotel. Over 1000 shots must have been fired, and the auxiliaries behaved like demented Red Indians." In another letter mention is made of a bullet found in the hotel after the raid, and the nose of which had been reversed to convert it into an expanding bullet. The use of such bullets was prohibited in the great war. Lord Parmoor held it up for examination by members of the House of Lords.

Asked if he accused the Crown forces with using dum-dum bullets, Lord Parmoor replied that he did not connect the regular army with these outrages. It was extremely unpleasant for him to have to make such an accusation, but he did allege without hesitation that an expanding bullet had been used on this occasion by the auxiliaries. Where else could the bullet have come from? For this reason he could not imagine any case in regard to which it was more important to have a public and impartial inquiry. He wanted to get beyond those who took part in the affair, and to know who organized it and who authorized it.

A Scattered Force
Lord Shandon, although deprecating attacks on the government, supported the request for a public inquiry—"not a mere official inquiry." It was a mistake, he suggested, to establish an irregular force such as the "Black and Tans," who were too scattered to be properly under control. An inquiry such as the one now asked for, would show that the government wished to act fairly and honestly in the matter.

The Earl of Crawford suggested that the proper course to adopt was for Lord Parmoor's relative to place the evidence contained in the statements read before the court inquiry and prove that the bullet mentioned was one which had been dropped by the Crown forces. He would not assume inquiry was in fact being held but had been adjourned. Castle Connell was within the martial law area, and he did not believe that there could be found a more honest or impartial body of men than the army officers sitting on that inquiry. In these circumstances he did not see that Lord Parmoor's motion was necessary.

Must Disband the Force
The Marquess of Crewe called attention to the fact that if those who objected to the policy of reprisals did not always denounce the crimes that produced them, they were accused of being in sympathy with these crimes, but if it would be noticed that they had listened to the story of one of the most shocking crimes ever committed by men in the service of the Crown without one word of regret or reproof. The noble Marquess held that the proper course was to demand this irregular force, in no other way could peace and order be restored in Ireland, and the people were restored it was an impossible task to bring into being an Irish Parliament as provided for in the recent Home Rule Act.

Lord Buckmaster complained that previous inquiries had been barren of result, to which observation the Lord Chancellor took exception on the ground that members of the auxiliary force had in several cases been subjected to severe discipline, and in other cases the allegations against the forces were lacking in foundation. The Lord Chancellor further pointed out that in an area under martial law it was impossible to set up any other than a military court, and it was unwise either by word or vote to appear to reflect on the competency of such a tribunal. The present motion merely asked for a public inquiry and as this was already being held no useful purpose could be served by challenging it.

Lord Parmoor pressed his motion, however, and with the support of other members it was carried without a division.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—At a recent meeting of the African People's

Organization Conference the following resolutions on the education question were unanimously carried: That the time has arrived for the introduction of compulsory education throughout the Union for all colored children; that the government and the provincial authorities be asked to establish industrial and technical schools for colored children in approved centers in order to equip them for their future livelihood; that the conference make representations to the Administrator with a view to obtaining larger grants for colored teachers under the present conditions, as colored teachers, on account of being underpaid, are compelled to do extra work outside their profession in order to maintain themselves, with the result that their school work suffers owing to lack of preparation.

GRAIN MARKET IN
CANADA STUDIEDRoyal Commission Attempts Ad-
justment of Difficulties Aris-
ing in Operation of ExchangeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, appointed by the federal government to investigate the marketing and handling of grain in Canada, has started its hearings and is now completing the first part of its journey across the country. The first part of the itinerary, which started at Winnipeg, includes sessions at most of the elevator towns near the international border as far as Calgary, Alberta, from which the commission will return to Winnipeg on June 19. It will then go west again, stopping for the taking of evidence at the more northern grain centers, and will proceed west as far as Prince Rupert. The itinerary for the eastern part of Canada has not been completed.

"Perhaps the most generally interesting testimony adduced at the inquiry to date is that dealing with the deep-seated and universal distrust of the operations of the grain exchange system among western farmers. They seem to be mystified at the workings of this system and, in some cases, suspicious that brokers often release wheat, depressing prices, according to the evidence, at a time when the farmers had ordered it to be retained and sold.

In the Weyburn, Saskatchewan, district, where the commission sat three days, it appeared that the farmers were in favor of national wheat marketing scheme. William L. Chapple, president of the Grain Growers' Association, gave it as his personal opinion that the next best system would be a farmers' contract pool for the sale of wheat, but he thought it would be difficult to get enough associates to agree to this plan.

Traffic in "Fictitious Wheat"
During one of the sessions in this locality, it developed that the line elevators had ordered their agents to return books, correspondence and papers bearing on their business to headquarters in Winnipeg. No reason for this action was given, and much significance was attached to it by farmers who attended the hearing when this information was obtained from a witness. When the officials at the Winnipeg offices of several of the companies were questioned on the matter, they were as reticent as their agents, and refused absolutely to divulge even such information as the names of the directors of the companies.

R. A. Grams, an elevator owner at Bow, Alberta, another witness, said that the abolition of the option market system in handling grain would eliminate the heavy price fluctuations. Tariff in options, he maintained, represented fictitious wheat, and it was often used to depress the markets at a time when most producers had to sell. Later this same system was used to inflate the market, which benefited the big speculators to the detriment of the producers, Mr. Grams continued.

Questionnaires Issued
The commission, from its office in Winnipeg, has issued five questionnaires to the various interests involved in the grain business. Thus, special forms requiring certain information have been issued to the farmers as producers, to the elevator companies, to the brokers, and others. The questionnaires desire information on the allegation, which was one of the reasons for the appointment of the inquiry board, that grain had been sold before orders releasing it for the market had been given by the farmers; comparative figures of business done for the last five years; the number of elevators operated by each company; their size and location; capitalization, and details of the progress of the companies since their inception; and similar information on a variety of subjects.

The commissioners include the chairman, Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, of the Supreme Court of Alberta; W. D. Staples, a Winnipeg broker; J. H. Haslam, of Regina, Saskatchewan; and Lincoln Goldie, of Oak, Ontario.

CANADA EJECTS AN
IRISH SYMPATHIZER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—After an eventful stay of two months in this city, which included a preliminary hearing in the police court and two trials at the Assizes on the charge of uttering seditious remarks, Omond Graham Esmond, the Irishman who was shot out of Australia and New Zealand, has departed eastward through Canada under the surveillance of two federal secret service men.

Mr. Esmond addressed a meeting of the Irish Self-Determination League on the first evening after he was allowed to land here, and on the follow-

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THE HOME FORUM

Mrs. Stevenson in the South Seas

Today we came to anchor off Savage Island, or Nulue, having on board some eight natives of the place who were being returned home by the company. It was pleasant to see the happy, excited faces of the "boys" as we drew near their native land. They were all dressed for the occasion in new clothes, every man with a pair of strong new boots on his feet. . . . It is a smaller and lighter-colored race than we have been accustomed to, their features and expression reminding one of pretty, sweet-faced Chinamen. Before we had anchored, neatly made outriggers were circling round the ship and cries of greeting arose from all sides. When the steam-whistle sounded a joyful answering shout ran along the beach. No women came out to see us. To them a ship is tapu, but numbers of small boys accompanied the men. Soon they were all wandering over the ship, marveling at the strange sights. . . . I bought a couple of sticks of sugar-cane . . . and ordered a hat from a man for which I am to pay two shillings. The man had a hat with him but charged four shillings for it on account of its trimming, a small bit of red fannel laid round the crown. I also bought a couple of little model canoes (one for Tin Jack) for two shillings.

Our sailors are "black fellows," some from the New Hebrides, some from the Solomons and various other places. They seem to find it easier to speak to one another in English than in their own tongues; I heard one say: "I wouldn't like to go across the water in that fellow's canoe." The men from Nulue looked at those black fellows with great curiosity and asked in what island did they find men like that. One of these black fellows has his name signed as Sally Day. To-day I heard one of the others politely call him Sarah. Savage Island is a high-low island; that is, it is a coral atoll with a soil, raised more or less unevenly, some two hundred feet above the sea-level. It produces copra, bananas, cotton, breadfruit, "bêche-de-mer," and fungus, and is governed by a king with the assistance of four chiefs. Food trees and plants are carefully cultivated, and the people have the reputation of being industrious and willing to work. Captain Henry wished to take a little girl home to his wife, but he was not allowed, it being against the law that a female should leave the island.

The desire to own an island is still burning in my breast. In this neighborhood, nearer Samoa, is just the island I want, owned, unfortunately, by a man in Tahiti. It is called Nassau, and is said to be uninhabited. Last night an immense rat ran over me in bed, and Mr. Henderson had the same unpleasant experience. In

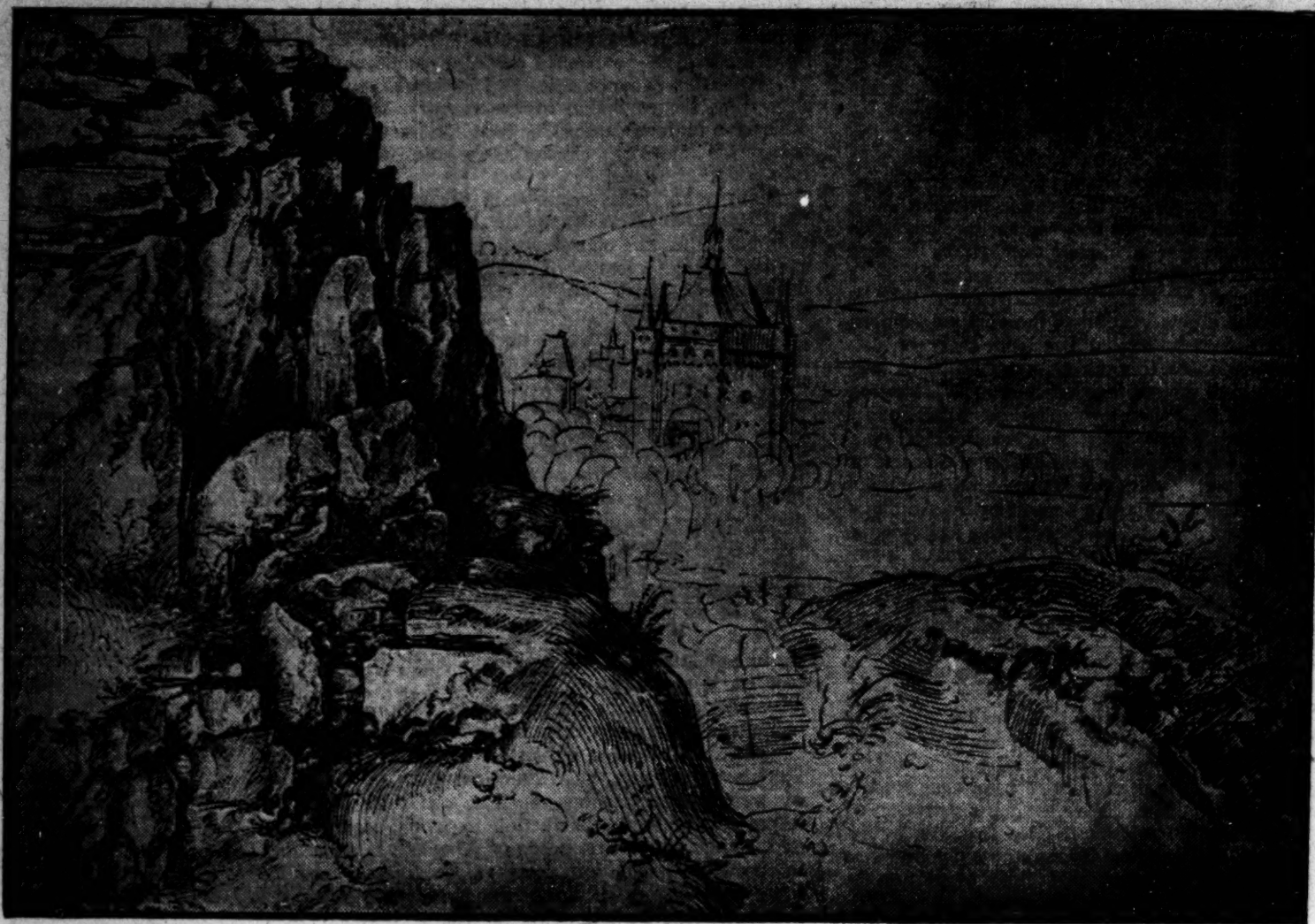
the hold of the "Janet" are a number of pure white rats with red eyes, which appeared of themselves quite mysteriously. . . . Our second steward (a white man) is in a state of wild delight. He took his "billet" under the head of a bear from a romantic hope of seeing Samoa, of which he once read a description in a newspaper. Every little while I hear his voice,

do; he was ready to play and there was no one or anything to play with. A prickly porcupine came waddling along and the bear followed after, trying hard to play with him; but porcupine, dully, indifferently, went on into the woods. The bear sat down, dog-like, on his haunches and watched around for something to turn up. . . . Often I have had happy hours track-

We Arrive at Cape Town

An infinite height of morning sky on which white clouds are sailing and shining, and under its joyous incomparable blue a southern ocean where little crystalline waves, some blue, some emerald-green, almost all tipped

are set tiny white houses. There is something formidable in those tremendous cliffs, those enormous bastions and buttresses of rock burning high above us in the fire of sunset, while at their feet floats a blue haze, partly woven of evening shadows, partly of the smoke of Cape Town. —"Pastels under the Southern Cross," Margaret L. Woods.



A drawing of a landscape by Dürer

© Braus & Co., London

Albrecht Dürer at Venice

[Dürer to Pirckheimer]

Venice 7 Feb. 1506.

First my willing service to you, dear Master! If things are going well with you I am as glad with my whole heart for you as I should be for myself. I recently wrote to you and hope that the letter reached you. In the meantime my mother has written to me, scolding me for not writing to you, and she has given me to understand that you hold me in displeasure because I do not write to you. She said I must duly excuse myself to you, and she takes it very much to heart, as her way is.

Now I don't know what excuse to make except that I am lazy about writing, and that you have not been at home. But as soon as I heard that you were either at home or coming home, I sat down at once and wrote to you; I also very specially charged Castel (Fugger) to convey my service to you. So I humbly pray you to forgive me, for I have no other friend on earth but you. I don't believe, however, that you are angry with me, for I regard you in no other light than as a father.

How I wish you were here at Venice! There are so many nice men among the Italians who seek my company more and more every day—which is very pleasing to one—men of sense and knowledge, good playmates and pipers, judges of painting, men of noble sentiment and honest virtue, and they show me much honor and friendship. On the other hand, there are also amongst them some of the most false.

Amongst the Italians I have many good friends who warn me not to eat and drink with their painters. Many of them are my enemies and they copy my work in the churches and wherever they can find it; and then they revile it and say that the style is not "antique" and so not good. But Giovanni Bellini has highly praised me before many nobles. He wanted to have something of mine, and himself came to me and asked me to paint him something, and he would pay well for it. And all men tell me what an upright man he is, so that I am really friendly with him. He is the best painter of them all. And that which so well pleased me eleven years ago pleases me no longer; if I had not seen it for myself I would not have believed anyone who told me. You must know too that there are many better painters here than Master Jacob (Jacopo de' Barbari) is abroad (wider dawsen Meister J.), yet Anton Kolb would never have asked me to paint him, saying if he were good he would stay here, and so forth. —"Literary Remains of Albrecht Dürer," by W. M. Conway.

Of All the Trees in England

Of all the trees in England,
From sea to sea again,
The Willow loveliest stoops her
boughs
Beneath the driving rain.
Of all the trees in England,
Past frankincense and myrrh,
There's none for smell, of bloom and
smoke,
Like Lime and Juniper.
—Walter De La Mare.

The Way of Jesus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THERE is no reading that is more delightful, profitable, and desirable than that of the Bible. This is especially true of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, which give a detailed account of the way in which Jesus lived, loved, and worked. Here is told the history of the immaculate conception; the need of Mary's going with Joseph to the town of Bethlehem to pay their taxes; there they found the place so filled with taxpayers that it was necessary for them to take shelter in a stable, and in the manger Christ Jesus was born. After his birth is told the wonderful story of the appearance of angels to the wise men, who were watching their flocks near by; of the going of these wise shepherds to see the promised Saviour and returning, "glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen." One is always interested in going to the Bible to see and to prove; and one always returns glorifying and praising God, as did the shepherds, and with the desire to prove, in some small way, the glory of God that is ever present. The shepherds today who are watching their thought see the Christ or Truth, and they realize that the spirit of Christ, which was made manifest to the little town of Bethlehem many centuries since, is made manifest to each one as the spiritual truth of the birth, the life, the love, and the way of Jesus is learned from Bible history. God has preserved this for us to read and to use as the pattern of right living.

As a boy Jesus lived close to God, when he was twelve years old he gave the truth to the wise men in the temple, he was always about his Father's business; he early learned that God was his Father and that his brethren were the sons and daughters of God. He understood that his fellow men did not know the fundamental truth that God is the only creator; that they were ignorant of the fact that man is born of the Spirit not of the flesh, that it is the Spirit that quickeneth, and he set about his life mission, to raise man from material beliefs to spiritual facts. This truth, because it is the truth, is just as true, just as present today, as it was when Jesus proved his words by his deeds.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, has shown how Jesus, by example, demonstrated the way to work out every problem. He proved to the world for all time that sin, disease, and death have no power. He exemplified the need of living close to God, and in this way he proved that man is free born. Jesus had temptations, but he resisted the devil, evil, and overcame all that was unlike good. When he was, on one occasion, up on the mountain praying and fasting, suggestion or the devil came to him and tried to tempt him, saying: "If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. But he answered and said, 'It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.'"

The devil offered other suggestions or temptations, and Christ Jesus finally silenced him in saying, and realizing with the saying, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Jesus, in these temptations, was wrestling with the devil called human consciousness, which silently suggests that there are many ways other than the way of God. This is the lie "the father of it" spoken of by Jesus.

The mission of Jesus was one of healing and saving, a great and a glorious mission. He learned that the law of good is fulfilled by being and doing right; this he proved to all who sought the truth. The Master had the spiritual sense of Love, of God, and he expressed this in all his deeds. He loved his fellow men with true love, and there never was a task too small or too great for him to do. He so glorified his work that that which he knew to be divinely natural seemed a miracle then, and still seems one today. The great love that Jesus had for Principle enabled him to prove to his brethren the power of divine Truth and Love. These words, Mrs. Eddy teaches, are to be used synonymously with the word God. On page 465 of Science and Health she gives the following answer to the question, "What is God?" "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

Jesus went lovingly to those who needed his help, and through spiritual understanding he healed them of disease, freed them from sin, and raised them from the dead. When Jairus sought Jesus to heal his little daughter he went to her, healed her, and raised her from the dead. He went to Mary and Martha and raised their brother Lazarus from the dead. He was always willing and obedient to do the will of Love.

Today, as Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." (Science and Health, p. 570.) Christian Science is the truth that teaches the way of Jesus: Christian Science teaches us how to work and how to pray, how to love, and to help those who are hungering and thirsting after a true knowledge of divine Principle, and how to help all men to throw off besetting sins and cares. Today there is the need to know the truth concerning God and man, and to let Spirit bring forth

fruit. "The letter of Science plentifully reaches humanity to-day," Mrs. Eddy says, "but its spirit comes only in small degrees. The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the dead body of Science—pulseless, cold, inanimate." (Science and Health, p. 113.) Paul learns and writes: "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God; who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the spirit; for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Today as always there is need of this spirit of Christ, Truth, Love.

In the Bible as well as in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we are shown the way in which Jesus worked. His loving and painstaking example is given to show the disciples of truth the path to take, the way to go. The opportunity to prove the power of divine Science is ever present and "love is the fulfilling of the law."

The Lions Were Chained

Now, before he (Christian) had gone far, he entered into a very narrow Passage, which was about a furlong off the Porter's Lodge, and looking very narrowly before him as he went, he espied two Lions in the way. Now, thought he, I see the dangers that Mistrust and Timorous were driven back by. (The Lions were chained but he saw not the chains.) Then he was afraid, and thought also himself to go back after them, for he thought nothing but death was before him. But the Porter at the Lodge whose name is Watchful, perceiving that Christian made a Halt, as if he would go back, cried unto him, saying, Is thy strength so small? Fear not the Lions for they are chained. . . . Keep in the midst of the Path, and no hurt shall come unto thee.

Then I saw that he went on trembling for fear of the Lions . . . he heard them roar, but they did him no harm.—John Bunyan.

Valley and Meadow and Sand

Here is the blue of the sea,
Here is the green of the land,
Valley and meadow and sand,
Sea-bird and cricket and bee;

Cows in a farm on the hill,
Farmyards a-flutter with pigs,
Blossoming buds on the twigs;
Cool the old croon of the mill.
—Arthur Symonds.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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Founded 1904 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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The Happy-Go-Lucky Black Bear

One windy autumn day I sat in a mountain forest watching pine cones bouncing and rolling across a steep, grassy opening. A black bear started across the opening. A cone struck near by and bounced high, slightly in front of him. He leaped for it, striking with left forepaw. Two other cones dropped, and after these like lightning to right and left he rushed; then came three or four cones at once. He stood still and with his eyes followed one cone at a time, watching the ones that rolled farthest. One cone bounced and lodged in the fur of his back. Lazily he turned to look at it, and more lazily reached around, trying to get his teeth over it. Then he ran in a circle three or four times, stopped, looked at the cone, then circled again. He rolled over, picked up the cone, dropped it, picked it up again, turned to look at the falling cones, then walked on into the woods with nothing on his mind.

The Indian has given many an animal a name that is a key to its character. But he never hit upon a name for the black bear better than the one given by a white hunter—the "Happy-Go-Lucky of the Woods." A million or more false stories have this bear ferociously chasing people up trees. Such show of enmity would be too much trouble for the black bear and he is infinitely less dangerous than the old hen with chicks and the allied tame cow.

The American black bear is a jolly loafer with no evil intentions; has the care-free indifference exhibited in Huckleberry Finn, and many of the lazy, mischievous traits of a boy. That rickshacking farce, "The Arkansas Bear," brings out better than any story I know the real character of this American animal.

Once I saw a little black bear in a woods opening; plainly he was lonely. He did not know just what to

The Happy-Go-Lucky Black Bear

do; he was ready to play and there was no one or anything to play with. A prickly porcupine came waddling along and the bear followed after, trying hard to play with him; but porcupine, dully, indifferently, went on into the woods. The bear sat down, dog-like, on his haunches and watched around for something to turn up. . . . Often I have had happy hours track-

ing the black bear. As soon as the sky cleared one morning after a heavy fall of snow, I started for a beaver colony. About a quarter of a mile from the cabin I came upon the tracks of a young black bear—evidently a year-old cub. The tracks were almost perfect mounds of bear feet—like bare human feet—in the wet, fresh snow. And the tracks were fresh, made since snow had stopped falling half an hour before. This was too good to miss, being so close to a cub, so I followed the tracks. It might be that the cub was also going to the beaver colony. Before going on I looked ahead hoping to see him.

Following the bear's tracks they showed that he had seen a snowball rolling down the mountain side near him and turned to one side. The scattered snow pieces on a steep place showed that he must have seen the snowball coming down and struck it while still rolling.

Just beyond he evidently concluded to coast. He climbed a few steps to the top of a steep place. Commonly when a grizzly coasts he sits down in the snow and pushes himself going with a forepaw. But this young black bear threw himself forward and slid down on his stomach.

Some distance farther he had stopped to play with a willow. This had been bent down with wet snow, probably was just rising as he passed, and seeing it move he had stopped to play with it. He boxed it two or three times, then walked around it as though watching it or expecting it to make a jump. But it did not. After he started on he did the jumping. . . .

The cub had gone to the beaver house and climbed on top; here he had clawed a few times then sat down dog-like. Then he had stuck his nose on top of the house to find out the nose-news from within, I suppose. As I stood on the house I could see tracks of something that led behind a clump of pine about fifty feet away. Behind these pine a coyote had stood out of sight, and I suppose, watched the cub.

Leaving the house-top the cub had gone into a willow place below the beaver dam. No tracks came out of the willows. I listened but could not hear anything. He was probably in there standing still, listening, and wondering which way I would go next. As I stood there a number of magpies in flying over the willows suddenly turned and alighted. They leaned forward to watch something. I imagined it might be the cub, possibly digging out a mouse. I threw a stone which started a rush, followed by a line of willows scattering their snow as they were swung right and left. Presently on the mountain-side the cub rushed out on the gallop. He stopped for one look and then crashed into a pine thicket. Back toward home I started, planning the following morning to back-track the cub and find out from the snow where he had spent the preceding night. "Waiting in the Wilderness." Enos A. Mills.

Many blossoms to my breast
Make a sweet appeal:
Lily with the snowy crest,
Solomon his seal.
Glad am I in spring to learn
All the violet tells;
But of all the colored host
You, fair friends, I love the most,
Ring-bells, singing bells,
Canterbury Bells!
—Norman Gale.

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Lily with the snowy crest,
Solomon his seal.
Glad am I in spring to learn
All the violet tells;
But of all the colored host
You, fair friends, I love the most,
Ring-bells, singing bells,
Canterbury Bells!
—Norman Gale.

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Many

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

Shooting Niagara

THE lock-out of the cotton operatives, in the north of England, is merely the latest indication of the industrial disturbance all round the world. It is not in one place or just another place, that this unrest is manifested. In England a cotton lock-out has been merely added to the miners' strike. But across the Channel, in France, the advanced wing of the Socialist Party has already forced a split in that organization, which has been followed by a similar split amongst the railwaymen, caused by the policy of the extremists in the unions concerned. If the seas are crossed, and attention turned to the continent of Australia, the same conditions are to be observed there. The One Big Union has at last won its fight against the trades unions, with the result that it has been determined that these individual unions shall sink their identity in the one union. From Russia the Bolshevik propagandists are going out in every direction, so that it is claimed in quarters where the matter should be understood that Bolshevism is rapidly becoming the deciding factor in the politics of the Near and Middle East. In the United States, which has emerged from the great war with most of the gold of the world in its strong rooms, things are naturally quieter, for the simple reason that there is necessarily greater prosperity. But the United States will find it difficult to maintain the present level of its prosperity with its markets collapsing throughout the Eastern Hemisphere. If, for one reason or another, the other hemisphere is unable to buy from it, the effect must eventually be manifested in its own manufacturing capacity.

What is the matter with the world is that the stream of its producing power has been dammed by a series of obstructions such as the concentration of gold, the instability of exchange, and the conditions of poverty produced through the destruction reached in the great war. Had the men who gathered in Paris been as wise before the event as the world is after the event, had they even possessed an understanding of economics and a political and financial vision far greater than they enjoyed, they might have done something to solve the problem, or to ameliorate the conditions bound to evolve from it. As it was, they were quite unequal to the task, and the result is the legacy of political antagonisms and the economic and industrial chaos, which seem beyond the power of the statesmen of the world to control or to straighten out. Yet one thing is clear. Unless some country or some individual takes the lead in framing a new political and industrial firmament, the conditions that exist will grow steadily worse, until they produce some soldier of the type of Napoleon who will give law with the sword for his scepter.

Such conditions as exist constitute the opportunity of the soldier of fortune, if the soldier of fortune is not troubled by conscientious qualms. A couple of hours before citizen Bonaparte turned his guns upon the sections, he had proposed to assist the sections in expelling the conventionnels from the Tuileries. Unless something is done to pacify Europe today, there is going to arise a Napoleon in Moscow, or Vienna, or somewhere else, who will set the example of reaction throughout those distracted regions. It is an open secret that it was policy and not conviction that caused the powers in Budapest to compel the Emperor Charles to recross the frontier. And if the Emperor Charles had been a different man, it is difficult to say what might not have been the effect of his venture. For the simple truth is that the people of south eastern Europe are in a condition of such supreme misery, that they might turn to almost any deliverer as offering a possible escape from existing conditions. Trade has disappeared, and the means of livelihood have largely disappeared with it. Even in England, where the conditions are such that it would be ridiculous to compare them with those upon the Continent, the coal strike and the cotton strike were mainly brought about by the fact that there were no buyers for coal or cotton. And no buyers, not because coal or cotton was not desperately needed, but because the more desperate the need for it, the less ability there is to pay for it.

It is this that constitutes one of the great difficulties of the situation. If it were merely a struggle for higher wages, if it were merely a temporary decline of trade, the position would only be one which has occurred hundreds of times before. But the situation is really entirely different. The war provided the workers with the opportunity of obtaining wages such as they had never received before. Even when the war came to an end, the system of government control in England enabled these wages to be fairly maintained, at a tremendous expense to the country. Of course, such a condition of things cannot continue. A country taxed in support of its own industries produces a subsidized economical condition which must eventually end in bankruptcy. Therefore, as the government decontrolled the various industries, it was found impossible to maintain the wages and yet to work these industries at a profit. The workers are, however, by no means willing to admit this. They maintain their right to the wages they have earned, even supposing that the profit of capital is entirely wiped out. But the maintenance of abnormally high prices necessarily defeats itself by reducing the purchasing power of the individual. Therefore, a situation is being reached when it is unprofitable to continue business, as is the case in the Lancashire cotton trade, where immense unsold stocks have been piled up, or else a worse condition than even this is produced, as in the coal trade, where the miners themselves admit that the industry has reached the point of at least temporary bankruptcy.

The conditions which exist in England, which is practically entirely a manufacturing country, are not altogether similar to those on the continent of Europe, where agriculture plays a large part in producing the national income. The conditions are, however, very much the same throughout the European continent. So that it can be seen that the situation which has to be faced is a situation which has never been faced before, and

which amounts to an economic revolution. Whether it is possible to live through an economic revolution without a political revolution being produced is a problem which the statesmen of Europe are called upon to answer, and on the answer to which the immediate peace of the world depends. This is what Carlyle once called "Shooting Niagara."

Mexico's Alternative

NO ONE in the United States, who has given unprejudiced consideration to the subject of the pending controversy between the Harding Administration and the Obregon Administration, can reasonably conclude that the statement from Mexico, emanating from an alleged official source, to the effect that the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries as a condition precedent to recognition of the present régime in Mexico is impossible, is in any sense final. It is claimed on behalf of the Mexican President that he does not possess the power to make the pledges required of him. It has been stated that President Obregon disclaims the possession of this power, but it must be presumed that the high government officials in Washington who are willing to meet the neighboring government half way in formulating a new basis of international friendship would not, as their first definite overture, demand of the responsible head of that government that he exceed his authority, or that he entangle himself or his Administration in a maze of doubtful or questionable agreements.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, made it unmistakably clear, in a statement given out simultaneously with the announcement that definite treaty terms had been proposed to the Mexican Government, that formal recognition of the existing régime in Mexico would follow as a matter of course the successful negotiation of such an understanding as he indicated was necessary. It is not at all strange, perhaps, that the feeling exists in Mexico that recognition of its government should precede the undertaking of treaty-making negotiations. In this insistence Mexico seems not to have changed her well-known attitude. Even under the administration of Adolfo de la Huerta, Provisional President, the immediate predecessor of President Obregon, the demand was insistent and almost constant that full recognition be accorded by the United States. The attitude of the Wilson Administration was made quite as clear, in the circumstances, as Mr. Hughes has made that of the Harding Administration. It is not sought to question the stability, or even the integrity, of the Mexican Government. The very offer to enter upon negotiations which, if successful, would lead quickly and unfeigningly to the desired recognition should afford all needed assurance of the intention and purpose of the government and people of the United States.

But there is something more to the Mexican problem, as it is viewed north of the Rio Grande, than the mere matter of recognition or non-recognition. Full recognition was accorded the government under President Carranza, yet it could not be claimed, by either Mexicans or the champions of Mexican policies, that such recognition settled the economic and political differences between the two countries. It was during the Carranza Administration that the changes in the Mexican Constitution were made and promulgated by which it was sought to compel the forfeiture of land titles acquired in good faith by American investors and the representatives of American capital. It is asked now that President Obregon pledge himself and his government that these titles shall be safeguarded against the proposed operation of retroactive laws. It is not demanded that this constitutional provision shall not be made applicable to titles acquired subsequent to 1917. There is no apparent purpose to dictate to Mexican officials or to Mexican citizens what policies shall be adopted and pursued. But it is insisted that full assurance be given that vested titles, perfected in strict accordance with national laws as they existed prior to 1917, be protected and safeguarded, and that a strict pledge be given that the declared confiscatory policy which has so long been the subject of contention shall be abolished.

It may reasonably be contended that President Obregon is without power to pledge a revision or an amendment of the constitutional provision, but it cannot as reasonably be insisted that he is without authority to commit his government to a pledge that the operation of the objectionable provision shall not be made retroactive. But right at this point the real difficulty is reached. President Obregon, and those associated with him, know, as well as official Washington knows, that nothing impossible or unreasonable has been insisted upon. The real difficulty is that anti-American sentiment in Mexico is insistent that the confiscation of foreign holdings be practiced, especially in cases where valuable oil and mineral deposits have been acquired by Americans. It is against this quite widespread sentiment that President Obregon must stand, if he accedes to the terms which Mr. Hughes has laid down. To run counter to this opposition would be to arouse the strongest antagonism. The Mexican President knows this, and those in Washington who have so clearly outlined the alternative courses which he may follow at his choice know that the decision which he reaches now will be, in fact, the decisive test of his strength at home. That is why he is asked to make his choice now, rather than after a formal return to the interrupted friendly relationship which so long was really little more than a political fiction. The United States demands nothing. It simply insists that President Obregon prove, not only his sincerity, but his ability, in the face of internal opposition, to fulfill the reasonable pledges which are required. The process, as outlined, may be a reversal of that usually pursued, but this is, no doubt, because of quite unusual conditions.

Rhodesian Government Question

FOR some time past, an interesting change has been coming over public opinion in southern Rhodesia in regard to the all-important question of the future government of the country. Ever since 1889, the whole of this vast territory has been administered by the British South Africa Company. The justice and efficiency of the company's administration is not questioned, but, for several years, there has been a strong agitation amongst

the white population, which numbers about 30,000, aimed for securing a permanent status for the country, either as a self-governing dominion or as a sixth state in the South African Union. This feeling in favor of some form of self-government was indeed so pronounced in 1915, when a supplemental charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, that a provision was inserted in it to the effect that if, at any time, the Legislative Council passed a resolution in favor of responsible government, and produced evidence to show that the condition of the country, financially or otherwise, required it, the Crown might make such alteration in the company's charter as to give effect to such a resolution.

Four years later, namely, in the summer of 1919, the Legislative Council actually did pass such a resolution, but, when the matter was referred to Lord Milner, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, he declared that, apart from the important consideration of the great disparity between the white and the native population in the territory, he could not consider Rhodesia as financially able to bear the burden of self-government. In the interests of all concerned, therefore, he advised the maintenance of the chartered company's administration until such time as the whole situation became clearer. Lord Milner, however, was very far from discouraging the aspirations of the Rhodesians. Indeed it is fully recognized by all parties to the issue that company administration cannot continue indefinitely, and that Rhodesia will ultimately achieve self-government. The only question in debate is as to whether the time has yet arrived for making an alteration in the status of the country.

It is on this point that the change, already referred to, in public opinion in Rhodesia, during the past few months, is so noticeable. Rhodesians have, it appears, been taking stock of their financial position, and have made the discovery that under the existing régime Rhodesia is the most lightly taxed country within the British Commonwealth. They see that, in these days of tremendous taxation, such a condition of affairs offers a considerable attraction to would-be emigrants, and, as one of the first needs of Rhodesia is an increase in the white population, they are recognizing more and more the wisdom of not making any change such as might result in the immediate sacrifice of a very valuable asset. This does not mean, of course, that the Rhodesians have abandoned their aspirations after self-government, but it does mean that they are coming to see the wisdom of Lord Milner's advice to wait until the whole position of affairs is clearer before making any change.

Prizes for Composition

THE presentation of Paolo Gallico's oratorio, "The Apocalypse," at Davenport, Iowa, under the auspices of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, is truly to be counted an important event, as indicating an effort on the part of an extensive organization of American women to encourage native art. The performance of a new work in a large form must at any time be important; and the performance of one that has received an award of \$5,000 from three renowned musicians like Rubin Goldmark, Edgar Stillman Kelley, and Emil Mollenhauer, who served as the federation jury, cannot help exciting unusual interest. The Davenport production will in the first place arouse much curiosity about the composer, who, though a musician of high standing, has not been particularly known hitherto in the oratorio field; and it will in the second place call up the general question of the value of such contests as the federation carries on.

Composers of great experience, like Mr. Gallico, have been known to be more apt at the game of winning a prize than at that of winning the public. Perhaps the most remarkable example in recent American musical annals of a prize-taker securing high esteem but no especial applause was Horatio Parker, who, with his opera, "Mona," won the \$10,000 offered by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, but who failed to charm, except for the moment, the ears of Metropolitan subscribers. And yet the case of "Mona," though perhaps furnishing an argument against opera prize contests, hardly furnishes one against all musical contests. The difficulty in the Metropolitan competition probably was that the judges had to decide on the merits of the works submitted almost wholly from looking at them in manuscript. At best they could get but a partial idea of how any of the operas were to sound, and practically no idea of how they were to act. But in the case of the federation oratorio competition, the judges could, no doubt, gain a fair idea of the worth of one piece in comparison with another by studying the scores at the piano.

If the occasion at Davenport has called attention to a particular man as having composed an oratorio, that, after all, was not the object of the federation in instituting its contest. Unquestionably what the women of the organization hoped to do was not so much to lend acclaim to somebody as to encourage the writing of choral music in the United States. In the same way, Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, who, in 1918, offered an annual prize of \$1,000 in chamber music, the winning work to be produced at the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, plainly entertained the design, not of heightening some person's fame, but merely of stimulating composers the world over to express themselves in the higher and subtler instrumental forms. Note might be made concerning the Berkshire contest that arrangements for the adjudication of the pieces submitted are so thorough that small chance exists for a wrong award, inasmuch as the judges, before coming to a decision, hold a meeting and, with the assistance of performers, go over those works which obviously lead in merit and determine by actual hearing what one should have the prize.

Doubters will ask what the use of prize contests is, if, in the majority of cases, the music called forth shows mere academic and technical excellence and fails to survive? And although statistics may provide striking minority evidence, their objection cannot be answered. But again, the purpose of prize contests is probably not to bring masterpieces into existence, but to encourage people who have musical ideas to give other people the

benefit of them, for whatever may come of it. A piece of music may conceivably be worth while for certain temporary feeling of the community which it expresses. Doubters, moreover, will ask: Where can a perfect jury be found? Will not those members who favor modern schools vote for the contestant who writes in a modern vein? And will not those of classical predilections vote for the one who writes conservatively? Of course, no answer can be found to this objection but in the consciences of the judges themselves. The really desirable thing, forsooth, is an entirely open-minded jury; and as long as those groups and those individuals who maintain competitions take care to choose judges of the highest musical standing, and let everybody know who they are, the conditions for a good outcome seem to be as far as possible met.

Editorial Notes

THE figures of the election in the Heywood division of Lancashire will prove extremely interesting to the political meteorologist. They may also cause Mr. Lloyd George's government to think. The defeated government candidate polled 1000 votes less than at the general election, but if these went to the Liberal candidate they were lost, for that gentleman was some 7500 votes behind the government candidate. What happened was that the Labor vote jumped from 6827 to 13,430, so winning the election by a majority of 305. The explanation seems to be that the unpolled voters at the general election, much impressed by the anti-waste cry, descended on the polling booths, and voted for Labor. Thus do "the best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley."

THERE is a genial simplicity about the eminent Mr. Ruth, which is said to be typical of all really great men. Seated behind the bars of his cell, for what must have seemed to him the inordinate period of four hours, as a penalty for exceeding the speed limit, Mr. Ruth seems to have come to the conclusion that an injustice was being done to him, inasmuch as, though he was systematically in the habit of breaking the law, he had never had an accident. Had the fates ordained that the great getter of runs should have shared his cell with an actuary, a new light might have been thrown on the situation for him, and the magistrate justified.

A CONTEMPORARY observes editorially that savings bank deposits in New York increased about \$40,000,000 during the first quarter of the present year, and the newspaper takes this increase as evidence that "business depression and prosperity may at times walk hand in hand." This is a cheering reflection, to be sure. But there is something behind it which it curiously omits to notice. That is, that this very quarter of the year now under review is the first in which New York has seriously attempted to live up to the prohibition policy. Elsewhere, it has for some time been an old story that savings bank deposits have shown a marked increase wherever prohibition has been made effective. If the paper had cared to carry its deductions far enough, it might have taken the New York conditions as evidence that prohibition builds and safeguards the family savings even when business slumps.

FOLLOWERS of international athletic competitions are having one of the busiest summers ever known, and Great Britain is now the scene of most of this activity. That the British are still superior to the rest of the world in golf has been clearly shown during the past few weeks, as they have successfully defended their men's and women's amateur championship titles, and, judging from the showing made in the 1000-guinea professional tourney going on at Gleneagles, Scotland, will succeed in defending their open title. Polo and lawn tennis are two other competitions which Great Britain will be called upon to take up, and followers of the two polo teams predict that that match will be a very close one, with the United States having good chances of wresting the cup from the British holders. It appears quite certain that the United States will be able to retain its world's lawn tennis championship singles for men, with W. T. Tilden 2d, the present holder, defending.

THE gift of seeing ourselves as others see us is always wholesome. It is, moreover, sometimes a cause of real satisfaction. Thus, very much is heard, from time to time, in the United States, about the way in which prohibition is being evaded, of the way in which this city or that city is really almost "wide-open," and so forth. Well, now there comes along an Australian, in the person of Herbert Hoare, from Queensland, who declares to the representative of the Anti-Saloon League in New York that he is "surprised to find so little evidence of bootlegging in the city," and that he traveled for six weeks in the western states before he saw an intoxicated man. He told, moreover, of how he went one Monday morning into the central police court in Chicago, and found only thirteen people charged with drunkenness, whereas, in Sydney, a city about one-fourth the size of Chicago, he had, just before he left Australia, seen a police magistrate dispose of fifty-six cases in sixteen minutes.

THE island of Malta, latest entrant into the family of self-governing British dependencies, appears to be enthusiastic over her improved status, even though it has been granted with a few temporary reservations. Women of the island, for instance, are not provided for under the new system of enfranchisement, and certain qualifications, which are not evident in most of the dominions, restrict the male vote. But the inhabitants are not slow to realize that theirs is a great advance over the condition, say, under which the islanders labored when the Order of St. John held sway.

FRANCE has taken the bit in her teeth and stampeded for submarines in place of battleships. She is reckoning on the fact that Germany is no longer a menace by sea, no doubt, and the naval impotence of her traditional foe may have a good deal to do with the matter. Still, France was always thrifty, and in this period of needed rehabilitation within the country, she must certainly have been impressed with the number of perfectly good submarines that can be built and equipped within the cost of a single dreadnaught. The chances are that France has made a very good bargain with herself.